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THE ROYAL ACADEMY PLAN FOR LONDON

THE exhibition of the work of the architect members of the Royal Academy and others, which is to be opened on Wednesday next, is an event of major importance. It will rank in history with that other great occasion when Sir Christopher Wren put forward his original proposals to the King. On the former event the Great Fire of London furnished the most fitting excuse to rebuild the City on comprehensive lines. A wretched compromise resulted and Wren's project became a lost cause.

To-day the architectural world will be stirred by the sight of a conception of how London might be remodelled. Here is evidence of care and foresight representing the gratuitous labours of a band of distinguished architects working under conditions of difficulty. The new plan for London is well within the range of practicability. It is the first to be put forward, and its excellences, we believe, far outweigh the criticisms it is sure to arouse.

Briefly, the proposal is to give definition to the formation of inner London and to enhance the beauty of its historical buildings. At the same time full advantage is taken of the natural setting, especially the river frontage. The plan amplifies the Bressey Report by recognising architectural possibilities. For example, the provision of a circular road for inner London and the readjustment of the terminal railway stations emphasise the need for improved inner circulation. Further to this, south London is entirely remodelled and special attention given to the formation of a river frontage from Westminster to Tower Bridge. The main theme of the plan, section by section, is that of unification and sequence. The quality of comprehensiveness has been envisioned for every part of the Metropolis without any sign of timidity. Neither is the plan in the nature of a sublime dream.

It is unnecessary to remind the public of the dismal chaos caused by the war, of the destruction of historic buildings and the dislocation of industry. It would be futile to think of patchwork, or of attempting an exact reinstatement of narrow streets and congested areas in the future. Neither is it to be expected that grid-iron planning and tall modernistic buildings will meet the problems of the future. In the first place none can foretell what the standard of living will be, and in the second the metacentre of business will alter very materially. We have therefore to visualise a city more open and more graceful than the London which has become familiar to the present generation.

These facts, problematical as they are, have not deterred the Royal Academy Committee from enterprise in all directions. The result is a plan which is both reasonable and architectural; a plan which has all the force of a single unified idea, and one which, if realised in its entirety, would be worthy of the Capital of the British Empire.

It is no secret that two other plans for London are also in course of preparation. One is projected for the City proper, while the other is under the direction of the London County Council and its team of expert advisers. In due course these plans will be made public and will, together with the Royal Academy plan, be available for public scrutiny. The position to-day, therefore, is one of tentative proposals. While everything is still nebulous and to some extent confusing as to what the London of the future will become, the situation has at least been productive of ideas which are most encouraging.

At this juncture the whole of the energies of the country are very rightly concentrated on carrying the war to a victorious issue, and it is not to be expected that Governmental assent will be forthcoming to any particular scheme of reconstruction. The time, however, will arrive when all proposals will be made the subject of a Royal Commission and there is good ground for hoping that present labours, gratuitous or otherwise, will not have been made in vain.

In cases of emergency affecting the future, it is only just that extraordinary energy, enthusiasm and faith in a great cause should be encouraged to prevent stagnation. It is a safeguard for the art of architecture and an omen for the future conduct of the building industry. Close study of such a difficult problem as that of the rebuilding of London, from a variety of angles and an over-seeing perspective, has more permanent value than idle speculation and loose talk.

It is not to be doubted that the architectural method of approach is the right one; that the principle of balancing old and new is sounder than the adoption of a rigid system, which by its inflexibility would have no quickening principle. The great exponent of town planning on the civic side in the late seventeenth century was undoubtedly Sir Christopher Wren. The only startling deficiency was the obstinacy of Londoners. To-day there is a far greater realisation of the asset of well-ordered streets, of the boon of open spaces and of the dignity of control. The unaccountable apathy of the democratic spirit which allowed fine vistas to be marred and historic quarters to be demolished has been changed by circumstances.

The remodelling of London on artistic lines is also a matter of business and determined organisation. We have received this great appanage from our ancestors. Few wish to see its famous monuments swept away and replaced by gigantic structures lacking form. The question before every citizen is how to do the best for London, from whom to take ideas, and which body politic is most suited to assume direction. Moreover, London never at any time in its great history needed such service as now. Never did it so urgently require the strenuous and unified support of all thinking men and women.

What an extraordinary revolution awaits our successors during the next century. For it will need at least a hundred years to remodel London, and during this period architecture will evolve forms which are beyond present means of attainment. Thus while it is possible to plan ground formations it is precarious to forecast types of individual buildings. Moreover, it is something beyond the power of distinguished architects to envision. For this reason the architect members of the Academy have wisely concentrated on the plan, and beyond a few sketch suggestions the grandiose in elevational treatments has been avoided.

We have to look far towards the horizon of the future, when later generations will profit by experience, to guess at the result. In the meantime public gratitude will go forth to those disinterested architects who have created this fine plan.

NOTES AND NEWS

Royal Academy Planning Committee.

An exhibition of plans for the redevelopment of Central London (the Royal Academy Plan for London) will open on Wednesday, October 14, at Burlington House, Piccadilly. The exhibition will be open until November 28 (weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.). Admission is free.

Committee of Artists and Craftsmen.

A joint committee has been formed by the R.I.B.A. and the Central Institute of Art and Design to consider the setting up of a register of craftsmen engaged in the crafts related to architecture. It is felt that if such a register could be created and kept up to date it would very much facilitate the use of fine craftsmen by architects and lead to a substantial improvement in the decoration and equipment of buildings.

The members of the committee are: R.I.B.A.: H. M. Fletcher [F.], H. B. Creswell [F.], Basil Oliver, F.S.A. [F.], and S. J. B. Stanton [F.].

C.I.A.D. Arts and Crafts Representatives: Stonework: Denis Tegetmeier or Allan Durst. Woodwork: Harry Norris or Edward Barnsley. Metalwork: Archibald Carne. Tiles: Bernard Leach. General: Cosmo Clark. Chairman: Charles Tennyson, C.M.G., and Secretary: T. A. Fennemore.

Mr. Lorne Resigns from M.O.W.P.

The Ministry of Works and Planning announces with regret that Mr. F. Lorne, F.R.I.B.A., Assistant Director (Standards) in the Directorate of Post-war Buildings, has resigned owing to ill-health. Mr. Lorne, who has been ordered a period of complete rest, has been associated with the Directorate of Post-War Building since May 11 last. One of his most important tasks was to assist in planning the activities of the recently formed Standards Committee, of which Mr. Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A., is chairman. He was also a member of the Codes of Practice Committee.

Mr. G. Grey Wornum, F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed Assistant Director (Standards) in Mr. Lorne's place.

A Chadwick Public Lecture.

Mr. W. T. Creswell K.C., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., will deliver a Chadwick public lecture on "The Forensic Aspects of Wartime Public Health Legislation," at 90, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 28.

Repairs at Canterbury.

At the council meeting of the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral, Mr. Anderson, architect to the Dean and Chapter for War Damage, reported that, apart from the Chapter House and the Library, the fabric had not been seriously damaged. It was estimated that the cost of repairs, including the rebuilding of the Library, would be about £25,000. Work was already being carried out to prevent deterioration of the structure. The damaged glass and ironwork were being carefully preserved, and the cost of reinstating the stained glass, quarry glazing and iron frames was expected to be at least £30,000.

Institute of Quantity Surveyors.

Mr. G. J. Evans, Carlton House (Room 62), 11, Regent-street, S.W.1, has taken over the honorary duties of secretaryship of the London branch of this Institute.

Town Planning Appointments.

Mr. R. D. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., has been appointed planning officer for Wales, with headquarters at Cardiff.

Mr. F. Longstreth Thompson, M.T.P.I., has been appointed town planning consultant to Devon County Council.

Building Materials Producers.

Representatives of some 40 associations in the building industry concerned with the production of building material have decided to form a co-ordinating body to be known as the National Council of Building Material Producers. Sir P. Malcolm Stewart has been elected the first president. Details will be found on page 314.

Professional Announcement.

Sir William Baird and Partners, chartered quantity surveyors, announce that the address of their London office is 7, Catherine-place, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 8668.

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A SPECIAL SECTION OF "LONDON BUILDING PRICES" WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 317

"DESIGN FOR ECONOMY."

"Paper in Battledress" describes the forthcoming exhibition, sponsored by the Waste Paper Recovery Association, which will be installed in the Ball Room of the Savoy Hotel for three days, October 13, 14 and 15. Hundreds of examples showing how stores, manufacturers, banks, Government Departments and other institutions have effected economies in the use of paper will be displayed on large boards and tables. More than 200 firms and institutions have made contributions.

CORRESPONDENCE

Unity in the Architectural Profession.

To the Editor of *The Builder*.

Sir,—"Confrère" will appreciate that my consideration for your space does not deny me the right to reply to his attempt to "spear" my arguments. [*The Builder*, September 25.]

(1) The creation of any further new body to represent architects is obviously undesirable—there are too many already. It is impracticable because no acceptable formula could be devised that would take account of the relative status of a professional body incorporated by Royal Charters granted by William IV, Victoria, Edward VII and George V, and a group of mushroom societies which sprang up a few years ago to award affixes to those who had hitherto found them unattainable. The R.I.B.A.'s reactions quickly became evident when this idea was broached some months ago.

(2) "Confrère" is quite right in saying that whilst a large body of architects remain outside there is a potential danger to the authority of the R.I.B.A. when the operation of the Registration Act is considered. If that authority were lost the standard of qualification would inevitably be reduced to the lower level of the alternative societies. Hence it is in the interests of the profession and of architecture that the potential danger should be removed. Only by lowering the standard can the alternative societies hope to survive.

(3) The constitution of the R.I.B.A. is democratic and cannot be changed except by Royal Charter.

(4) I advocated the extension of the Licentiateship with the object of expediting the real unity which will be achieved when the R.I.B.A. embraces the whole profession. To the man who has worked hard for five years or more to become an A.R.I.B.A. it might appear a sacrifice to agree to the award of a qualification which sounds and looks very little different, without the same rigorous preliminaries.

(5) I have no desire to recant; my twin in the words is the more accurate description of the aims of the policy I advocated. As for "Confrère's" suggestion that if the R.I.B.A. dominated the Registration Council it would, for good or ill, enforce its policy on the whole of the profession, surely he overlooks the power of democratic control. Incidentally the R.I.B.A. dominates the Registration Council now.

(6) Some cheese nowadays is very much like chalk. I have already dealt with the objections to still another professional body.

(7) "Confrère" appears to compare Licentiateship of one body with Fellowship and Associateship of another. It was claimed that one of the alternative societies did apply a qualifying examination as an entrance test, but the figures showing the relative proportions of examined and unexamined would not bear publication.

(8) I have since learned that the standard set for the Design Examination for Licentiates R.I.B.A. wishing to proceed to the Fellowship was until recently the same as that set for the Associateship and is now higher still. In these circumstances I withdraw my previous suggestion.

(9) Because the R.I.B.A. is not open to the same criticism as the alternative societies it does not follow that they should not be criticised; free and frank discussion helps to clear the air.

Cheshire. F.R.I.B.A.

[This Correspondence is now closed. Another letter is on page 312—Ed.]

GENERAL VIEW OF MAIN ADMINISTRATION BLOCK.

WAR EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

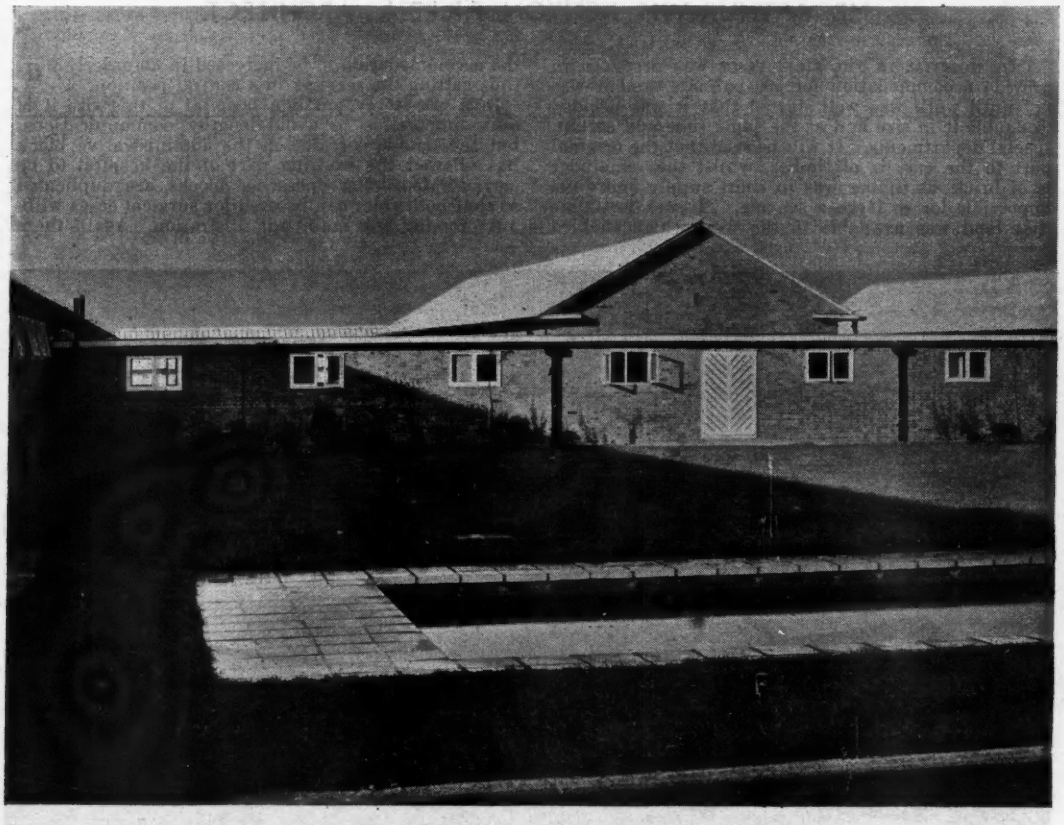
MR. ARTHUR WM. KENYON, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

THIS HOSPITAL IN THE FIRST PLACE WAS DESIGNED TO provide accommodation for 500 patients, and it was not until work was well started that it was decided to double it in size and at the same time add certain special departments. It will be seen that the original part to the east is of timber, whilst the remainder is of brick, as timber was in short supply and quite impossible for so large a scheme. It was fortunate that land was available in the west which enabled the accommodation to be increased in an orderly way, thus getting the services in a central position.

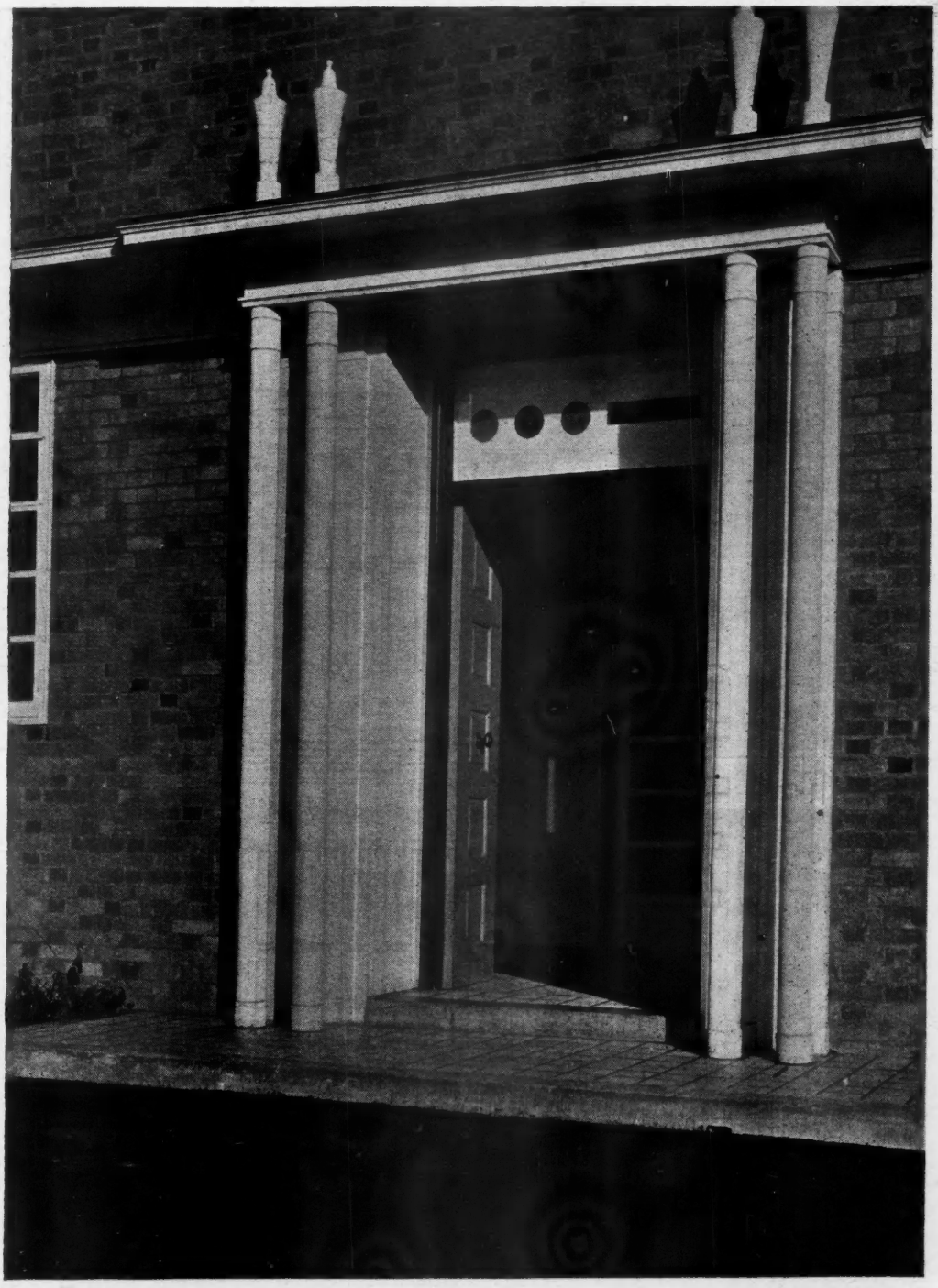
In a one-storey pavilion hospital of this size it is quite impossible to avoid lengthy communications, but the double corridor in the administrative block has allowed the working part of the hospital to be concentrated. The operating blocks are duplicated so that both sides can be used for surgical cases without crossing the main administration. Again there

NURSES' QUARTERS, SHOWING CIRCULAR CONNECTING CORRIDORS.

THE ENTRANCE LODGES. *Below:* CONNECTING CORRIDOR, ALSO SHOWING TREATMENT OF STATIC WATER.



WAR EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

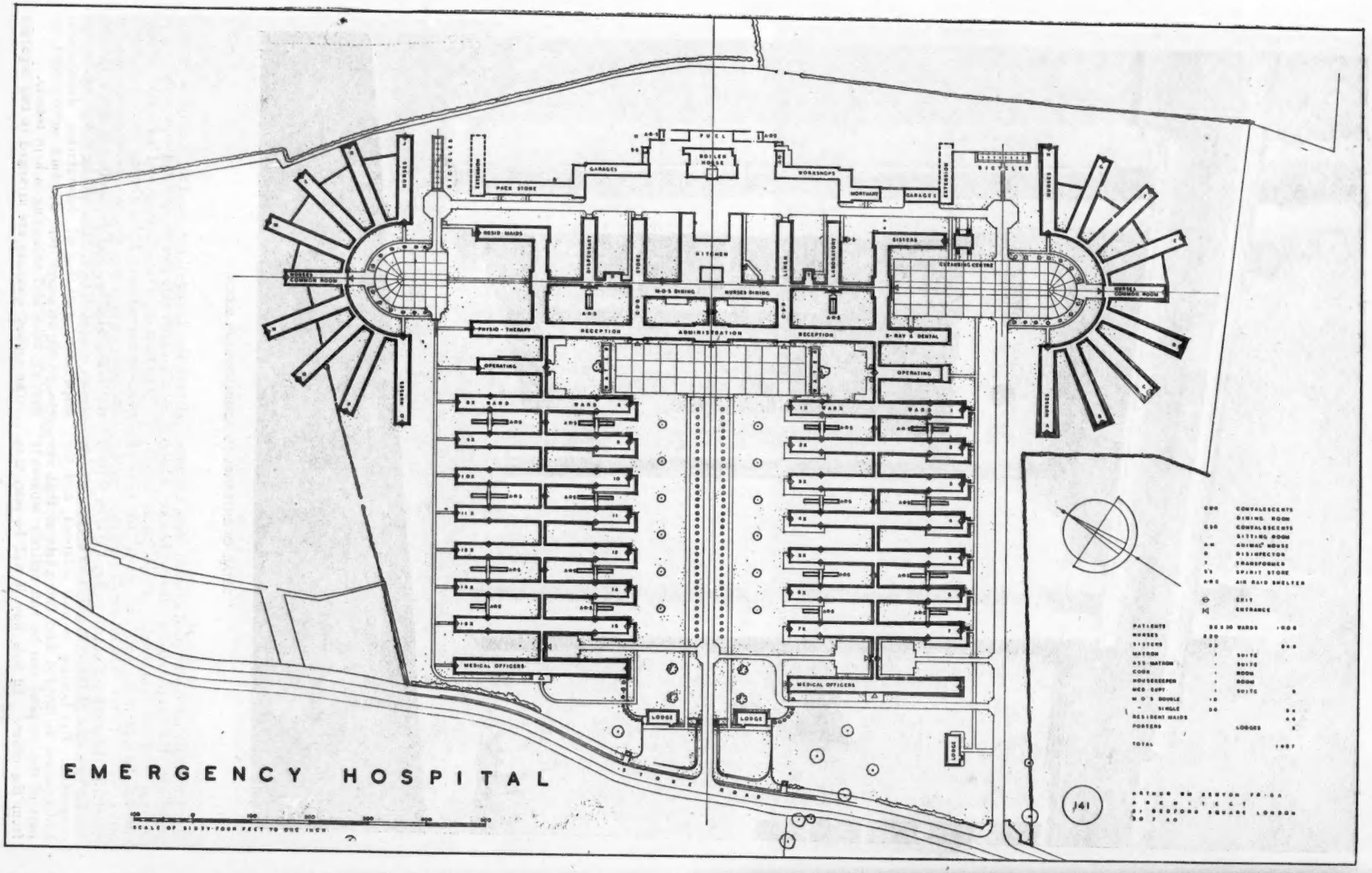


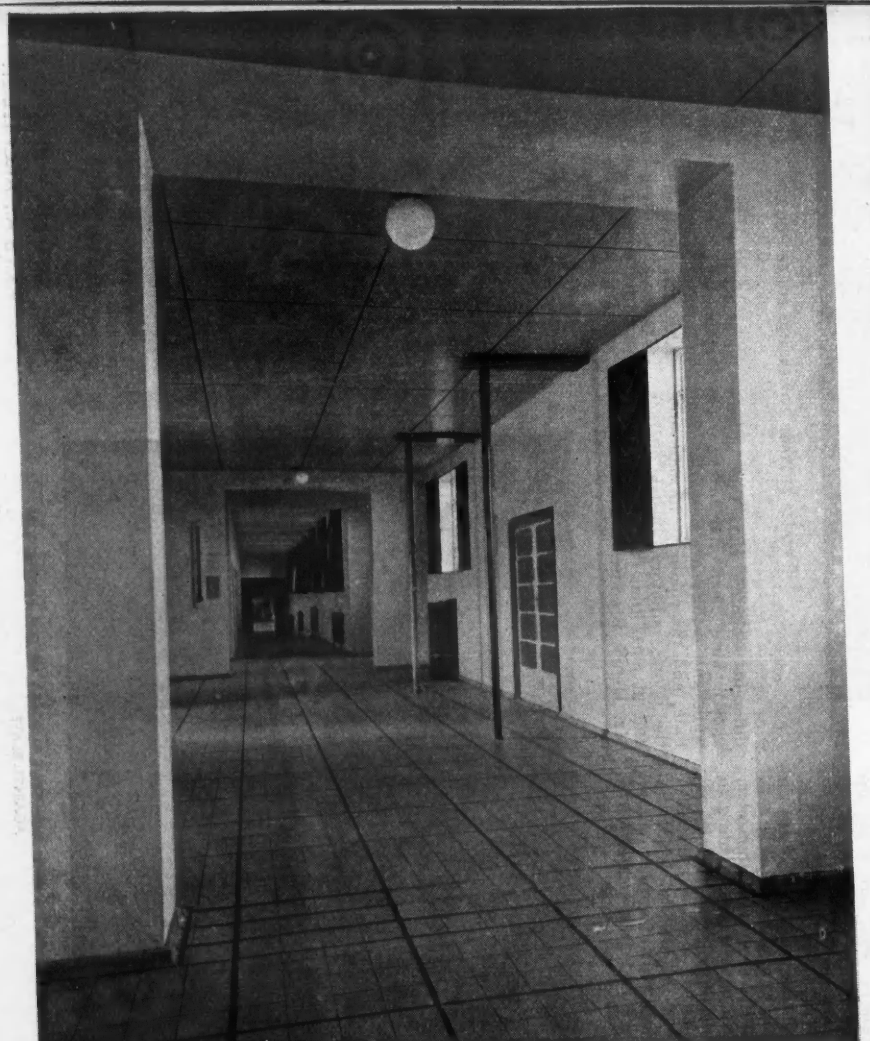
DETAIL OF ENTRANCE TO ADMINISTRATION BLOCK.

are two receiving blocks, and covered bays are provided at the entrance to these blocks where convoys can be unloaded. From these receiving blocks patients can be taken to one or other side of the block direct to the wards. Similarly, the kitchen has two trolley bays, each serving its own side of the hospital, which again avoids congestion. The heating is also balanced, and the boiler house is divided into two parts so that one part of the hospital can be run entirely separately from the other. In this way it will be seen that should the hospital not be fully occupied at any one time each side can be operated separately.

The doctors', nurses', staff and patients' dining-rooms are arranged off the kitchen service corridor, and each is provided with a service pantry near to the main kitchen, and is easily accessible for the supply of cooked food. The service to kitchen, stores, dispensary, pathological laboratories, disinfectors, etc., is all arranged from the back service road, so that all noise and unloading is kept remote.

The nurses' quarters are arranged in two separate


EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
SCALE OF SIXTY-FOUR FEET TO ONE INCH
KITCHEN
RECEPTION
ADMINISTRATION
OPERATING
WARDS
MEDICAL OFFICERS
LODGE
ROAD
PATIENTS 80 & 30 WARDS 108
NURSES 120
SISTERS 23 24
MATRON 1 SUITE
ASS MATRON 1 SUITE
COOK 1 ROOM
HOUSEKEEPER 1 ROOM
MED DEPT 1 SUITE 5
M O S DOUBLE 10
" SINGLE 20 24
RESIDENT MAIDS 40
PORTERS LODGES 3
TOTAL 197
ARTHUR GEE & PARTNERS
ARCHITECTS
41 BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON
WC1



THE MAIN ENTRANCE AND CORRIDOR.

A CORRIDOR INTERIOR.

WAR EMERGENCY HOSPITAL. MR. ARTHUR WM. KENYON, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

buildings, which is the outcome of enlarging the plan, and it might be a criticism that this is less easy to administer, but in practice it works perfectly well, as the number of nurses accommodated in each block is sufficient to require separate common rooms, etc.

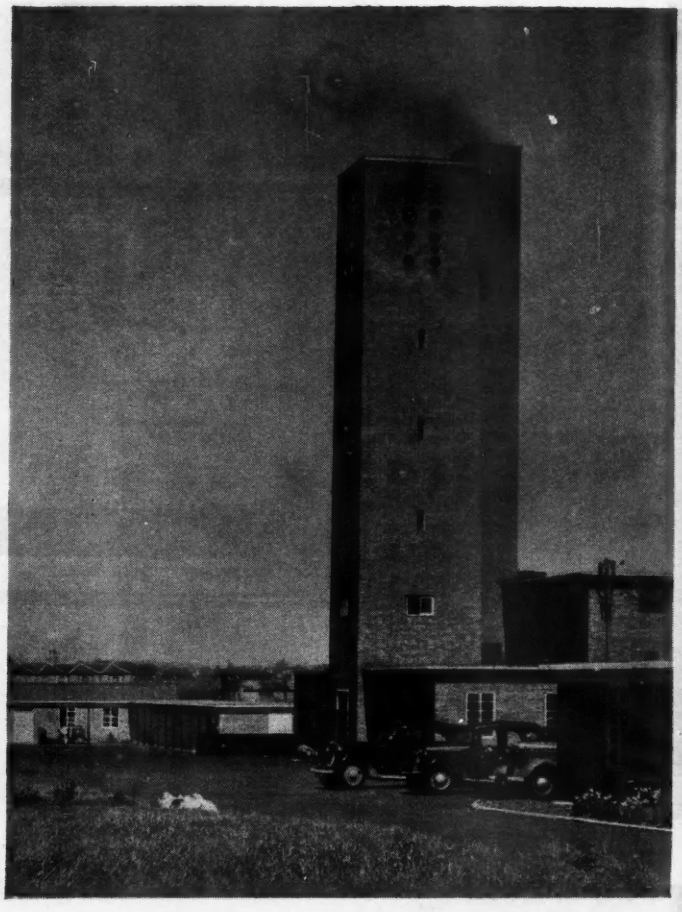
Although many war hospitals have been built with open connecting corridors, it was felt that in a hospital of this size the loss of efficiency would be so great that there was every justification for closing these in. These corridors have therefore been used for the heating, hot water, electrical and other services, by forming a connecting trench under the floors of the corridors, accessible from one end of the hospital to the other. The corridors themselves are heated, thus preventing loss of heat from the wards, which occurs when the corridors are open.

All the blocks are built up from the standard sized huts, and although this created some difficulty in certain units, generally it was found to be possible to get satisfactory planning. Standardisation was therefore used throughout the whole hospital, but only the wooden portion, that is the first part, was prefabricated. The shortage of material from time to time meant resorting to many kinds of substitutes. For instance, there is no wooden shelving in the hospital; this has all been built up in thin screw standard tubes, with standard clips, tees and bends, taking up very much less space, and giving ample rigidity; wall-boarding was used for the shelving, and this was admirable. The various cupboards, dressers, etc., are built up from "waste" timber and wall-board, and are entirely satisfactory.

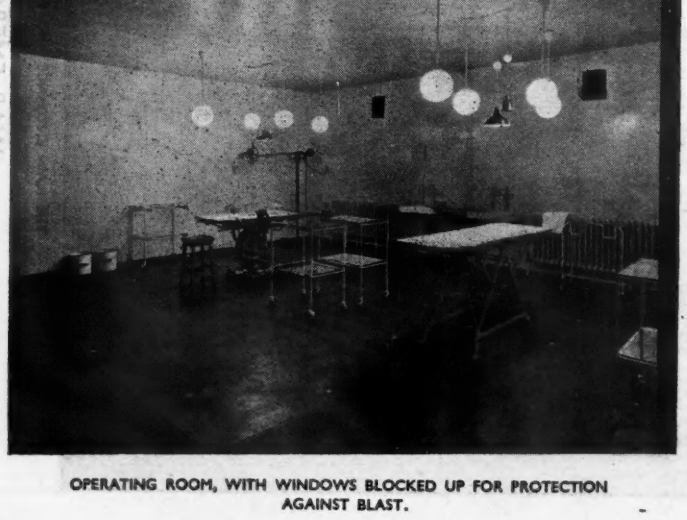
The whole of the walls and ceilings (even in the brick huts) are covered in plaster-board, and although this cannot be said to be as durable as plaster, it is dry, and enables the building to be used immediately, and if damaged is easily repaired.

A feature of the hospital is the use of colour. Each pair of wards to either side of the corridor is treated in a different colour, and the colours chosen were clean and bright. The walls and ceiling are a warm cream tone, and the colour is introduced in the doors, radiators, electric fittings, and in parts that can be picked out. Mr. Henry Braddock (who was resident architect on the site) was responsible for dealing with the colour schemes, which are most effective. Although black-out curtains are generally used, shutters made up of wall-board have been used in the corridors, and a feature has been made of these again by introducing colour, giving a cheerful appearance to what might otherwise become dull monotony.

The general contractors were Messrs. Harry Neal, Ltd., of Northwood, Middlesex, and the sub-contractors were: timber huts, H. Newsum, Sons and Co., Ltd.; heating, Ellis (Kensington), Ltd., electrical, H. Franklin and Son; walls and ceilings, Gyproc (Honeywill and Stein); roofs, Turners' Asbestos Cement Co.; Laboratory fittings, Griffin and Tatlock; refrigerator, International Refrigerator Co., Ltd.; kitchen equipment, James Stott and Co. (Engineering), Ltd.); disinfectants, Thresh Disinfectant Co.; and incineration, New Destructor Co., Ltd.



WATER STORAGE TOWER AND BOILER HOUSE.



OPERATING ROOM, WITH WINDOWS BLOCKED UP FOR PROTECTION AGAINST BLAST.

WAR EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

MR. ARTHUR WM. KENYON, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL PROGRAMME

WORK OF M.O.W.P.

In 1938 and 1939 the Ministry of Health prepared a scheme for the provision of casualty beds to deal with the anticipated effects of intensive enemy bombing on large cities. It was decided that the quickest way to do this was to adapt existing hospitals and institutions, increasing the number of beds in them, and to provide additional accommodation to the extent of 40,000 beds by hutted extensions to existing institutions. Most of these belonged to public authorities, but, in a number of cases, voluntary hospitals were brought into the scheme.

H.M. Office of Works (now the Ministry of Works and Planning) was therefore called upon in March, 1939, to organise the building work involved. The volume of the work and the urgency of the scheme made it impossible for the Department's normal staff to deal with it. It was decided, therefore, to ask the architectural profession to supervise the work.

The Royal Institute of British Architects and other bodies were asked to prepare panels of their members covering the whole country. These were all experienced in hospital design, and the policy was adopted generally of selecting architects from the panels who were practising in the locality of the institution to be extended.

The hospitals extended under the programme were grouped, in the main, round large centres of population, such as London, Birmingham, Newcastle, and Liverpool. As completed, over 36,000 beds were provided apart from those added by increasing the beds in existing accommodation, and by converting various institutions into hospitals.

Generally, the institutions where the hutted extensions were built undertook to provide accommodation for the staffing, catering and administrative services, but in many cases it was found necessary to build emergency operating theatres, kitchens, and, in a few cases, staff quarters. No other special buildings were at first erected or thought necessary, since it was felt that provision for the urgent treatment of casualties was the first consideration and, owing to the state of tension then existing, all but essential accommodation had to be omitted in the interests of speed of erection. The programme comprised over 100 schemes, and some 75 architects were engaged upon it. Each scheme involved the appointment of a quantity surveyor, and in special cases consultants were engaged to deal with problems of heating, lighting and sewage disposal. In all cases the sites selected had to be inspected by an officer of the Department and the layout plans agreed with the hospital authority concerned. The first of the contracts was completed and the hutted buildings in occupation before the outbreak of war. A number of others were in various stages of construction. A visit of inspection of some of the more advanced centres on the Sunday before war was declared disclosed the staff at one hospital busy installing bedding and equipment. At another hospital, beds were being set up in completed wards, while the workmen, at their own request, were working to complete the remainder.

Architects were asked to design in materials of their own choice, taking into consideration local conditions and the availability of materials. It is interesting to note that rather less than half of this early programme was put in hand in timber construction, most being designed in brick or concrete blocks, frequently with steel stanchions and trusses. In a few cases, walls (both external and internal) were built of compressed wood-wool slabs. The insulating properties of this material are so good that wards have been found most comfortable, both in hot and cold weather, although the wall slabs are only 3 in. or 4 in. thick.

In the later stages of this first programme, three complete hospitals were put in hand, having a capacity of 600 beds each. Each was completed with the usual hospital services. Subsequently one of them was doubled.

Early in 1940 a second programme was put in hand to deal with new assessments of needs caused by factors like the evacuation of population from the larger centres and the growing military forces in the country, and in a few cases to provide facilities for hospitals partially evacuated from London.

In this second programme, which is now completed, it was first proposed to provide an additional 28,000 beds, but owing to demands on building labour and the necessity to conserve materials for other vital works, the number of proposed beds was reduced from time to time, and, as completed, the programme provides for 14,000 beds. Owing to developments in the Emergency Hospital Service and the variety of the patients for which it was now providing, it was found necessary to include many special treatment facilities. Moreover, as a number of cases were in the nature of further extensions of those in the first programme, it became necessary to add staff quarters, administrative buildings, etc. At a number of centres, special buildings were added to give treatment for wounds caused by burns, also for physio-therapy and manipulative treatment.

A number of complete hospitals were provided in the second programme. For these, sites were acquired in various parts of the country. It was found that a site of about 30 acres was necessary. One of these centres was designed for 1,000 beds, the remainder being for 600 beds each. With one exception, these particular projects were all dealt with by the Department.

All hospitals in the scheme were first planned on a pooled scheme to cater for civilian and Service needs. It was arranged later that a number of hospitals should be specially planned to meet the needs of the Services, and several new, or expanded, hospitals were transferred to them wholly (including the Dominions Services) as and when it was found to the best advantage to do so.

The second programme was initiated just at the time of the fall of France, and this led to increasing difficulties in the supply of materials. Timber for structural purposes had to be forbidden and every possible economy was called for in the use of steel and certain other materials. It was expected that supplies of brick and cement would be ample, but considerable delay was caused in this respect during the late summer of 1940 owing to the demands of home defence work.

To meet conditions the Department's technical officers devised a flat roof of precast units, using a minimum of steel-rod reinforcement and modifying the pre-war standard of structural design. The use of steel stanchions and beams was eliminated except in special cases.

These war-time hospitals have not, perhaps, the finish of pre-war institutions. They are all single-storey buildings with, in most cases, open-sided covered ways forming connecting corridors. Generally the wards are heated with slow-combustion stoves. Non-essential and expensive equipment, such as shadowless lamps in theatres, is dispensed with. The standard of accommodation in staff quarters sometimes involves accommodating nurses in cubicles for two beds, but there is little doubt that such minor hardships, if they are hardships, will be cheerfully accepted under war conditions. There is no doubt that generally these emergency buildings provide a very good standard of hospital service and are not to be confused in any way with the very improvised huts which sometimes had to be used in the last war. Indeed, the word huts is a misnomer in describing these new one-storey buildings.

It may be interesting to note the cost at which the programme has produced beds for patients. One hospital built some 30 miles from London for 1,000 beds cost about £200 per bed, including engineering services, but excluding furniture and site. Most hospitals are, however, somewhat smaller, and the average cost of a self-contained hospital on the same basis would be 50 per cent. higher. One centre of special type is the Hospital for Communicable Diseases. This has been presented to the country jointly by the American Red Cross and Harvard University, which bodies have sent over a field hospital unit to operate it. The British Government were asked to acquire a site selected by representatives who came to England for the purpose and to construct foundations, drains and roads and arrange for erection of the prefabricated structure. The whole of the material has been brought from America, from superstructure and plant down to balls of string and bottles of ink. This hospital is the only one in the war-time building scheme to have its own laundry—the others making contract arrangements for their laundry needs.

In the case of one other hospital, the Emergency Hospital Scheme was indebted to the American Hospital in Britain, who sent medical officers and nursing staff to organise an orthopædic unit there. This centre was opened by the Duchess of Kent in January last.

During the execution of the programme there were troubles due to shortage of labour, which delayed completion, but these were overcome. There were other warlike troubles as well. In one case a deep excavation had been prepared for a boiler-house and the concrete floor laid when a bomb fell some 300 yards away in open country. This caused fractures in the subsoil strata and set up water pressure of such power as to lift the floor bodily.

In another case an enemy plane dropped bombs across a site during building operations. These fell neatly between buildings and did little harm. The only casualty was to one man, who was blown into a trench and suffered a broken rib.

A more tragic accident was the forced landing of one of our planes, which crashed into a partly completed building and in so doing killed the pilot. On another occasion, during the Battle of Britain, when a German pilot had to bale out, his parachute failed to open and he was killed on striking a branch of a tree on the site.

It will be interesting to see whether the lessons learned in this war-time hospital undertaking have any influence on future hospital planning and equipment. Many of the centres have a potential useful life of a generation or so and should materially contribute to ensuring increased hospital facilities in the country in the

immediate post-war years. Their use after the war will depend on so many factors that it cannot be prophesied in any detail at this stage. It is obvious, however, that in many areas these enlarged and very serviceably designed hospital buildings will be able to contribute usefully to easing post-war hospital needs.

The scheme illustrated, by Mr. Arthur W. Kenyon, F.R.I.B.A., shows a so-called "ad hoc" hospital. It was originally designed as a 500-bed unit. When it was half completed it was decided to double the number of beds. This involved larger administrative offices and other ancillary accommodation. Mr. Kenyon achieved the rearrangement very ingeniously whilst providing a balanced design.

PLANNING THE GROWTH OF TOWNS

A MEETING of the Housing Centre was held on September 29, at 13, Suffolk-street, S.W.1, with Mr. Bernard Newman presiding, when Major E. SANDFORD CARTER reported on some of the findings of a Committee of the National Council of Social Service which has been studying the social factors influencing the size and position of towns.

Major Carter said the Committee had examined the experience of the National Council, which experience had been mostly derived from new housing estates built between the two wars. One recommendation of the committee was that all development of housing policy should be based upon the neighbourhood unit; and they recommended that the size of such a unit should be about two thousand houses and a population of about ten thousand people, a number of such units being grouped to form a town. A neighbourhood unit should contain houses of different types, and should have communal facilities of all sorts. For ordinary social purposes it was much nicer to be able to walk in a few minutes to the individual or group you wished to come in contact with than to have to take some form of transport; the neighbourhood unit must therefore be reasonably compact, but it should be large enough to give the variety essential to healthy social life.

Individually we wished to have the opportunity of doing the things we liked to do; for this it was necessary to have a number of things to choose from, and our choice was restricted if the neighbourhood consisted entirely of people with one sort of experience or one social status. But housing subsidies had encouraged the production of one-class estates, and this was the case both with municipal and private development. Local authorities, public utility societies, or any authority of that sort, should have power to build houses of different types and sizes, and the more expensive ones should be let at an economic rent. The communal facilities required for ten thousand people included a market, covered or in the street, and the absence of anything of the sort was a grave defect in most housing estates. There should also be restaurants, a cinema, sites for places of worship, a day nursery, a nursery school, elementary school, a branch of a public library, a suitable room for exhibitions, child welfare and other clinics, playing fields and other open spaces. In addition, there might be a swimming bath and public laundry; but there was a great controversy about the public laundry. It seemed that people preferred to do their washing at home in fine weather and to go elsewhere at other times; but could a communal laundry be run on this principle?

Finally, there must be a community centre, and this should be allowed to grow step by step. The building must not be too large to begin with. Supposing the centre was eventually to have a hall to seat four hundred people, a smaller hall to seat eighty, a number of committee rooms, a gymnasium and canteen, a start ought to be made with the small hall and one or two committee rooms. Thus would be provided the nucleus which would enable the centre to get on its feet. Before the war there had been five hundred community centres in preparation, and after the war there would be more rather than less. A town should consist of a number of neighbourhood units, and be large enough to give the residents a variety of occupations, but not so large as to draw people from other areas. We saw the great centres of population getting bigger and bigger, but not therefore better and better, while the small towns lost much of their variety. The committee recommended fifty thousand as the best number for a town population. It was impossible to make a standard, but under fifty thousand it was difficult to get enough scope, and over one hundred and twenty thousand distance became an obstacle to people walking to and from work or to the various things they wanted to go to. If a town had reached this size we should be cautious about increasing it by adding to its periphery, and if additions were made they should consist of self-contained units of the type he had suggested, not merely lumps of houses thrown down at random without reference to places of employment or social facilities.

There was the question of developing areas which had expanded during the war owing to munition factories being established in them. In some cases it would be uneconomic not to use them for further development. Some were amongst green fields, others were expansions of small towns or villages; each case should be treated on its merits. If we applied the basic principle of the neighbourhood unit the new towns would be much better than if allowed to grow haphazard. This brought up the question of the satellite town. A true satellite was not a mere dormitory; it was large enough to give a variety of employment, but dependent on a larger town for furniture and things we did not buy every day, and for hospital, university and other less frequent services.

COMING EVENTS

Saturday, October 10.

"LIVING IN CITIES" EXHIBITION. At Gravesend. Mr. A. Collingridge will speak at 6.30 p.m.

INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Mr. D. G. Hopkins on "Payment by Results Scheme." Caxton Hall, S.W.1. 2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, October 13.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. 3rd Discussion Meeting on "Economics of Building." Great George-street. S.W.1. 2.30 p.m.

HOUSING CENTRE LUNCH. Mr. E. C. Fairchild on "What is Co-operative Housing?" 13, Suffolk-street, S.W. 1 p.m.

Wednesday, October 14.

ROYAL ACADEMY PLANNING COMMITTEE. Exhibition of Plans for Redevelopment of Central London. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (Until November 28.) Burlington House, W.

Thursday, October 15.

ENGLISH JOINERY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION. Luncheon and address by Mr. A. C. Bossom, M.P., on "Prefabricated Homes." Grosvenor House, W. 1 p.m.

Friday, October 16.

INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS. Autumn meeting. Town House, Aberdeen. 3 p.m. (Also Saturday morning.)

HUMAN NEEDS AND THE ENGINEER

A PAPER on this subject was read by Mr. F. S. Snow, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Struct.E., to the Institution of Structural Engineers, on October 1, when the speaker suggested collaboration between the professional institutions and organised representatives of the trades dealing with structural matters for the purpose of agreeing a curriculum of training for craftsmen. An agreed form of examination might be prepared, making it possible for consultants and contractors to ensure the class of workman best suited to the public interest.

The speaker proceeded to discuss the Essential Work Order—its effect on absenteeism, particularly on unavoidable absenteeism, welfare arrangements, and conditions on isolated sites. The bonus system was examined in detail and the author's conclusions set out—"so far as the building and civil engineering industry is concerned the Order is not beneficial to the national interest or the war effort." Alternative schemes to bonusing were put forward, and examples given from the speaker's experience. A suggested post-war scheme of payment throughout the industry was put forward by which a percentage of money profits should be distributed among the employees as a right, not in the form of money bonus, but of a payment to the State, so that it might be used in the form of prosperity sharing. "The benefits of prosperity sharing may be applied in a great variety of ways, and contributions out of the fund should be made to every scheme that has for its object the social and industrial betterment of the nation, e.g., larger pensions, better houses, the building of better towns, etc."

The system of contracting was discussed. Mr. Snow declaring himself as being in favour of the cost plus percentage contract as the most equitable and satisfactory method to all parties concerned for carrying out contracts both now and after the war. The position of the professional engineer was reviewed, and also that of the craftsman; the relation between the professions was touched upon, and the need for a Bill for the registration of engineers suggested.

ECONOMY IN BUILDING MATERIALS

MEMORANDA ON CAST IRON (E.M.4), PUTTY (E.M.5) AND ZINC (E.M.7).

THE Committee on Building Materials Standardisation of the Ministry of Works and Planning, on which are represented all interested Government Departments, the British Standards Institution and the Building Research Station, has produced a number of Economy Memoranda, agreeing the prohibitions and restrictions in use of certain materials and suggesting alternative materials which can ably serve the desired war-time purpose. These memoranda are issued to all Government Departments represented on the Works and Buildings Committee, and, through the Ministry of Health, to all local authorities.

The Materials Controls use these Memoranda for controlling the release of materials in short supply, and the Civil Licensing Division of the Ministry of Works and Planning insists on specifications for Civil Building complying with the requirements of the Memoranda.

The first three of these memoranda have already been given in this newspaper (E.M.1, "Restriction on Use of Lead in Plumbing, Building and Maintenance Repairs: Alternative Materials," *The Builder*, August 7; E.M.2, "Economy in Use and Consumption of Bitumen and Tar: Schedule of Alternative Materials and Uses," *The Builder*, August 7; and E.M.3, "Economy in the Use of Rubber: Schedule of Alternative Materials and Uses," *The Builder*, August 28. E.M.4, E.M.5 and E.M.7 are now given. E.M.6 is still in draft form and will be issued for publication when ready.

E.M.7.—RESTRICTION ON USE OF ZINC IN ROOFING

Schedule of Alternative Materials and Uses.

The Non-Ferrous Metals Control have asked that Zinc be used as little as possible in building work. Zinc sheets are not released for new work, and the present memorandum relates to repairs to existing work.

Item.	*Restriction.*	*Alternative.*
ROOFING		
Pinholes and small cracks	Zinc not to be used.	Seal with bitumen roo sealing compound.
Larger cracks and decayed areas		Tack down edges, then make good with bitumen roof sealing compound, or with bitumen solution or emulsion reinforced with cotton or hessian fabric, according to extent of area affected.
Areas too large to deal with as above		Replace with roofing felt and salvage existing metal.
VALLEY GUTTERS ..	Zinc not to be used ..	Treat as for roofing.
EAVES GUTTERS		
Pinholes and small cracks	Zinc not to be used ..	Treat as for roofing.
Larger cracks and decayed areas		
Gutters too badly injured to repair	One length of zinc gutter in six may be replaced. New material is limited to 8 ft. lengths in No.10 Zinc gauge metal. Old material can be used for patching.	Where this limited replacement will not suffice renew with asbestos cement or pressed steel, bitumen coated, and salvage existing metal.
RAIN-WATER PIPES ..	Zinc not to be used ..	Treat local defects as under "Roofing" or where the injury is too extensive, replace wholly or in part with asbestos cement and salvage existing metal.
FLASHINGS	Zinc not to be used ..	*Soakers:* Replace with roofing felt. *Plain Covers and Aprons.* *Stepped Flashings:* Substitute a cement fillet.

E.M.4.—ECONOMY IN THE USE OF CAST IRON.

Schedule of Alternative Materials and Uses.

It is proposed that the manufacture of certain articles made of cast iron be prohibited or limited in production. The schedule appended below indicates proposals to effect economy together with suggestions for alternatives :—

Prohibited in Cast Iron.	*Limited Production in Cast Iron.*	*Suggested Alternatives.*
Gates and railings ..	—	Precast concrete posts and wire precast concrete panels, chestnut paling, homegrown hardwood.
Gate stops	—	Precast concrete posts (the foregoing alternatives relate only to new constructions).
Ornamental iron work ..	—	—
Ornamental chains ..	—	—
Staircases, treads and risers	—	Concrete treads, risers and balustrades, short flights, brick where suitable.
Bicycle racks	—	Grooved concrete slabs.
Foot scrapers	—	Concrete with steel bar.
Area gratings	—	—
Pavement lights	—	Concrete.
Cellar flaps	—	Timber.
Pipe trench covers	—	Precast concrete slabs.
Air bricks	—	Terra cotta, asbestos, concrete, or internally plaster.
Fireplace surrounds ..	—	Cement, brick, tiles.
	Firegrates	Fireclay.
Electric fires	—	Steel, faience.
Bases and job extension plates to domestic H.W. boilers.	—	Concrete bases.
	Firegrates frets	—
Fireplace curbs	—	Concrete, brick or tile.
Hearth furniture	—	Fireirons of steel.
Lavatory basins	—	Fireclay, earthenware vitreous china.
	Baths	Showers.
	W.c. flushing cisterns	Sanitary ware, moulded composition, steel.
	Covers to low level flushing cisterns.	—
Covers to high level w.c. flushing cistern.	—	—
Sink cantilevers	—	Brick bases, or concrete legs.
Leg supports to lavatory basins.	—	Tubular steel.
Drinking fountains ..	—	Sanitary ware.
Rainwater	Rainwater pipes and fittings.	Asbestos cement, steel.
Rainwater heads	—	Asbestos cement.
Wall ties	Gutters	Asbestos cement, steel.
	—	Hoop or wrought iron coated with tar or pitch. Common brick headers, clay block wall ties.
	Smoke pipes	Asbestos, cement, steel.
	Manhole covers ..	Concrete slabs.
	Iron drains and fittings.	Stoneware, pipes and fittings.
Manhole stepping irons ..	—	Steps formed in brickwork or steel bars across angles where necessary.
Gully traps	—	Stoneware.
Stop cock boxes	—	Brickwork, concrete.
Clothes pole sockets ..	—	Concrete.
Shelf brackets	—	Steel, timber, bricks or concrete where suitable.
Skylights and dead lights ..	—	Steel, timber.
Window fittings	—	Steel.
Door furniture	—	Plastics, china, glass or hardwood.
	Cylinder locks	—
Rim and mortice lock cases	—	Steel.
Hinges, strap and butt ..	—	Steel.
	Heavy pattern strap hinges.	—
Pavings	—	Quarry tiles, granolithic.
Coal plates	—	Precast concrete.
Cooking appliances other than those included in the Wartime Building Supplies Schedule of Working Appliances (Second Edition, March, 1942).	—	—
	H.W. heating pipes and radiators.	—
Water storage tanks .	—	Steel.
Ladder shelter cantilevers	—	Homegrown hardwood brick supports.
Tramway standards ..	—	Reinforced concrete.
Telegraph and telephone poles.	—	Reinforced concrete.
Traffic control bollards ..	—	Precast concrete.
Structural cast iron ..	—	Steel.
Ceiling and floor plates for pipes.	—	—

E.M.5.—ECONOMY IN THE USE OF PUTTY.

To conserve linseed oil it is suggested that, wherever practicable, the front putty to window glazing should extend only to half the height of the glazing rebate (see diagram "A").

The usual method employed (see British Standard No. 973-1941, "Code of Practice for the Glazing and Fixing of Glass for Buildings") is to stop the putty $\frac{1}{16}$ in. to $\frac{1}{8}$ in. from the sight line of the back rebate, to enable the painter to paint up to the sight line to seal the edge of the putty to the glass.

Where control of the dimensions of the rebate is obtainable, it is suggested that, generally, the rebate need not exceed $\frac{3}{8}$ in. high (*i.e.*, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from glass and bottom of rebate $\frac{1}{16}$ in.). The width of the rebate need not generally exceed $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (see diagram "B").

Further economy could be effected by strict supervision to ensure that putty is not needlessly wasted in the execution of the work.

Diagram "A" (Metal Window)

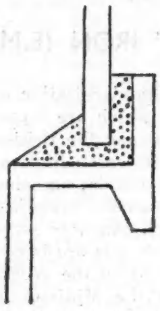
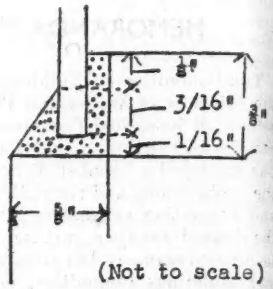


Diagram "B" (Wood Window)



(Not to scale)

CORRESPONDENCE

(*Continued from page* 302.)

Cost-Plus v. Other Contracting Methods.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Builder*.

SIR,—I am very glad that "Ministry Surveyor" has given his contribution to this very important subject, as he (even more than Mr. Tisdall), perhaps unintentionally, strengthens my conviction that I am right in my two main contentions, viz.: (1) "The gravity of the speculative element in present-day tendering"; and (2) "the unwarranted cost of surveying staffs." I am at the same time sorry that "Ministry Surveyor" charges me with not accurately focusing my "long-distance wide-angled lenses" on a subject which I should certainly not have written on had I not been sure of my ground.

"Ministry Surveyor" has evidently looked through the wrong side of the lenses and seen nothing but a blur when he says that I stated that "a contractor's staff on measured contracts accounts for about 7½ per cent. of the contract cost." Of course, I said nothing of the kind; the 7½ per cent. was with perfectly adjusted lenses focused on the contractor's staff and the employer's staff. Probably the eyes and brains of nearly every contractor and estimator in this country—including what the Editor describes (top third column, page 290, October 2 issue) as young inexperienced tenderers ("little boys" in the contractor's vocabulary)—are focused on "Ministry Surveyor's" analytical effort to prove that on a £200,000 contract my 7½ per cent. should be only 1 per cent. "Ministry Surveyor's" case does not do justice to his profession; but does certainly to mine as a contractor's surveyor, because: (1) he builds up his analyses on the totally wrong basis of allowing only the contractor's staff on job, whereas, for tendering, a large and costly estimating staff must be maintained at the contractor's head office; (2) he entirely omits the cost of employer's staff which I clearly included in my 7½ per cent.; (3) he overlooks the cost of preparing bills of quantities; and (4) a salary bill of £75 per week for six months on a £200,000 measured contract is totally inadequate to meet salaries and subsistence and expenses of agent, sub-agent, managing surveyor, surveyors, bonus-calculating surveyor, bonus clerk, various clerical staff, and various works overheads. Allow about £125 per week for six months, and, further, about £50 per week for three to six months after completion of contract works for final account work, and then a fair perspective of staff cost may be judged.

I could easily show how my 7½ per cent. was built up, and how 5 per cent. of it can be saved by the cost-plus method.

As to "Ministry Surveyor" thinking that I despise the M.O.W.P. schedule, this, of course, can be only considered as just as his other contentions. "Bristling with loopholes" certainly has no relation to any thought of despisedness. The W.D. schedule is, in my opinion, as good as any schedule can be, and its revised edition, when issued, will, I predict, be very excellent.

I quite appreciate the anonymity of "Ministry Surveyor," and I suggest that he meets me at his office, when I will place evidence before him of the many loopholes to which I referred in my letter. It is only fair to make one condition, viz., that whoever is wrong frankly admits so through *The Builder* in the form of a letter which may be approved by the Editor.

R. V. BOUGHTON.

WAR DAMAGE PAYMENTS

TRAVELLING TIME IN THE LONDON AREA.

THE War Damage Commission has authorised the publication of the following notice respecting the inclusion in the "proper cost" under the War Damage Act of travelling time payments for building operatives in the London area:—

1. The War Damage Commission takes the view that it is not reasonable that the proper cost of making good war damage should be increased because a claimant wishes to call in a builder from a distance to do the work. Accordingly, charges for travelling time and expenses of the workmen employed are normally disallowed, unless the importation of labour from a distance was justified because labour was not available locally and the work was urgent.

2. The Commission recognises, however, that conditions in the London area as regards movement of building labour are exceptional, and has accordingly informed the National Federation of Building Trades Employers that where workmen are, in accordance with ordinary practice, sent from a shop or job within the London area to another job within that area, the Commission is prepared (subject to what is said in the following paragraph) to accept, as part of the proper cost, travelling expenses in accordance with the following scale:—

The shop or job from which the workman is sent is to be regarded as the centre for measuring the distance. Workmen who are sent from the shop or job shall be allowed expenses, and time at standard rates occupied in travelling one journey only to and from the job, and, in addition, as follows:—

(*a*) If the distance be not over two miles, any extra expense incurred daily by the workman over and above the amount he would have to pay for travelling from his home to the shop or job from which he is sent. If the distance be over two miles measured in a direct line, paragraph (*a*) does not operate, and an allowance shall be paid in accordance with the following:—

(*b*) Over two miles and up to five miles, 9d. per day;

(*c*) Over five miles and up to 10 miles, 1s. 3d. per day;

(*d*) Over 10 miles, 1s. 10d. per day.

3. At the same time the Commission points out that this must not be taken as implying that so long as the distance the workmen are sent does not exceed 15 miles a charge for travelling time on the above basis will automatically be accepted as reasonable. Building labour (other than the contractor's permanent key-men) will normally be expected to be engaged locally at the site, and the Commission must reserve the right to question the necessity for moving labour even within the limit of 15 miles if it would appear that in fact suitable labour was available to the job.

4. No charge for travelling allowances at a higher rate than 1s. 10d. per day can be allowed unless it can be shown that labour was not available nearer and the carrying out of the work was urgently necessary. Where these conditions are fulfilled the cost of payment to the men sent from an employer's yard or shop over 15 miles from the works concerned will be admitted at a rate of 3s. 8d. per day. The Commission cannot undertake to approve in advance what is the proper cost, but it is prepared, if requested, to give advice whether or not it is considered that the circumstances of the particular case would warrant admission of a charge for travelling time and expenses at this higher rate.

5. Payments recognised in accordance with the foregoing are to be taken as covering all expenses relating to travelling, including both fares and travelling time. In no circumstances will the Commission pay for lodging expenses; but men sent to the Outer London zone from an employer's shop or yard in the Inner London zone (twelve miles from Charing Cross) will be entitled to the appropriate Inner London zone rates of pay.

6. "London Area" means the area within which the London Working Rule Agreement applies.

It is understood that the arrangements set out in the notice have been made by the Commission as the result of discussions with the National Federation of Building Trades Employers on behalf of the London Master Builders' Association.

WAR CONTRACTS IN SCOTLAND

WIMPEY INQUIRY REPORT.

THE report of Mr. J. L. Clyde, K.C., on the allocation to Messrs. George Wimpey and Co., Ltd., during the war, of Government contracts in Scotland, has been issued as a White Paper. (Cmd. 6393. Stationery Office, 6d.) The inquiry was held at the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer after the firm had written to the Prime Minister expressing strong resentment at attacks made on them in the House of Commons.

On this aspect of his inquiry, Mr. Clyde reports that :—

The considerable share of the total contracts placed by the Government Departments during the war with Messrs. Wimpey and Co. is essentially attributable to their own proved merit;

The only instances in which the procedure adopted in placing contracts with the firm appears to be open to criticism are certain of those placed by the Office of Works and by the Air Ministry;

There is no foundation for any imputation of bad faith, or any suggestion of a sinister or improper influence, in connection with the placing of any of the contracts with the firm by the Government Departments.

The remaining conclusion in the Report is of wider scope, and is set out as follows :—

The competitive method of placing contracts should have been retained on every possible occasion. The method of nomination or simple selection, whether on a "cost plus" basis or on any other basis, should have been adopted only in cases of overwhelming urgency. Where time did not permit of the detailed calculation of quantities necessary for inviting tenders on a "lump sum" basis, the "schedule of rates" form proved itself the best available method. Where tenders were invited from a plurality of contractors upon one basis, the selection of the successful tenderer should have been made on that basis.

The Report states that after 1937 the Scottish section of Messrs. Wimpey's business rapidly went ahead, and that at the outbreak of war they were employing 3,000 men in Scotland, a figure which gradually rose to 7,000 in June, 1940, since when it has fallen. Since the outbreak of war the firm had secured in Scotland contracts of £7,054,615 in value out of a total of Government contracts in Scotland of £46,938,000.

The Report then reviews the contracts given to the firm by different Government Departments, and, dealing with those allocated by the Air Ministry, Mr. Clyde states :—

There is no doubt that so far as aerodromes are concerned Messrs. Wimpey and Co. obtained a large share of those constructed in Scotland. I have found no evidence of any improper methods being adopted with a view to producing this result, and I attribute the pre-eminent position acquired by the firm to two things : First, it arose from the Ministry's policy of concentrating a substantial proportion of the Scottish aerodrome contracts in Messrs. Wimpey and Co.'s hands owing to the impressive way in which the early contracts were executed. This clearly tended to disable other contractors more and more from effectively competing with that company, owing to their inability to build up the requisite knowledge and experience to make an effective tender on which they could undertake the work. Secondly, the firm's pre-eminent position was attributable to the elaborately equipped organisation built up by the firm, and the undoubtedly effective way in which it responded to the calls made upon it. This clearly put the firm in the eyes of the Ministry in a class by itself.

Turning to the allegations of a general character made against Messrs. Wimpey and Co., Mr. Clyde reports that he has found no case in which unreasonably high wages have been paid, that there is no evidence of the firm's employees having idled, with the connivance of the firm, in order to avoid dismissal of redundant staff; and that threats to requisition other contractors' plant were disproved.

Dealing with the allegation that the firm received unreasonably high prices for their work, Mr. Clyde reports :—

So far as concerns the contracts secured by them after competition—and these represent a substantial proportion of the whole—this suggestion is without foundation. So far as the "fixed price" contracts secured by them are concerned the prices were not unreasonable. Many of them were based on pre-war rates. These "fixed price" contracts represent 69.9 per cent. of their total contracts from the Government during the war. When they operated on a "target cost" basis, they almost invariably succeeded in beating the target. Under this system three-quarters of the saving thereby effected went to the Government.

"Cost plus" contracts formed so small a proportion of the whole as to make no material difference. Indeed, the low proportion of "cost plus" contracts secured by the firm is worthy of note. If the firm had really been able to take their choice of Government contracts, it might reasonably have been expected that they would have secured one or more of the very large "cost plus" contracts. In fact, Messrs. Wimpey and Co. were not given any "cost plus" contract of this large size.

Mr. Clyde also said that throughout the inquiry he had felt that, in selecting the large firm, some of the Departments had tended to pay too little attention to the need, in the national interest, to keep in being the smaller firms. "Whenever it is practicable to entrust separable and less extensive items of work on a large site to these smaller firms, it appears to me ultimately to be in the national interest to employ them." It was only thus that the smaller firms would have the opportunity of surviving the abnormal circumstances of wartime and be able to take their place in the period of reconstruction.

Dealing with the appointment, in June, 1941, of Mr. G. W. Mitchell, chairman of Wimpey and Co., as Controller of Building Materials at the Ministry of Works and Buildings, Mr. Clyde says : "I am satisfied that this appointment did not and could not have any influence on the placing of any of the contracts with which this Report is concerned.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS.

Examination Results.

THE examinations held by this Institution in July, 1942, in London and at Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Middlesbrough, Salford and Stafford, show that of the 149 candidates who appeared at these examinations, 55 took the Graduateship Examination and 94 the Associateship - Membership Examination. Of these, 29 candidates passed the Graduateship Examination and 53 the Associate - Membership Examination, making a total of 82 successful candidates.

CONTRACTORS' PLANT

NEED FOR FULL USE AND CARE IN MAINTENANCE.

THE Ministry of Works states that heavy demands are now being made on contractors' plant (especially excavation and large concreting plant) which is being used for—

(*a*) The large-scale building programme of aerodromes, camps, and other vital war necessities;

(*b*) The outcrop coal surface mining scheme, involving use of important plant such as tractors, scrapers, excavators;

(*c*) Increase in agricultural production, dependent largely on use of plant in land clearance and drainage schemes as well as actual cultivation.

Production capacity in this country is limited by demands for munitions of war, while pressure on shipping space limits importation. It is therefore necessary to utilise the plant we have to its maximum capacity.

The users are the only people who can see that all plant in their possession is fully employed. There may be plant held on sites longer than necessary; plant immobilised because it "might be needed"; plant broken down through lack of adequate attention. All this plant must be brought into use to speed the war effort and reduce the demand for new manufacture.

Good maintenance often saves a major breakdown, while the difficulties over labour and spare parts for carrying out repairs may result in a long delay in getting broken-down plant back to work. In a recent survey it was found that 30 per cent. of civil engineering caterpillar tractors were immobilised pending repair.

To assist in carrying out repairs speedily a plan has been worked out to link all existing repair depots in one network covering the country, each with its quota of spares. These depots will be available to all users of caterpillar or crawler tractors.

Regular maintenance and servicing on both these and other types of plant have become more important than ever, especially during the coming winter months. The following suggestions are offered in regard to organising maintenance :—

(*a*) That a maintenance record of each machine be kept;

(*b*) That one fitter be made responsible for the plant on each job (on small jobs, a visiting fitter);

(*c*) That the oil recommended by the manufacturers be used and changed at specified intervals;

(*d*) That a system of regular weekly inspection be organised to ensure timely notice of wear and tear, thus avoiding major breakdowns;

(*e*) That plant be not used for purposes which overtax its capacity;

(*f*) That during the winter months, anti-freezing mixture be used in all radiators. When this is not available, the radiator should be drained each night, and it is the duty of the contractor to see that this is done. *It should be noted that no priority can be afforded in obtaining spares for machines which have been damaged by frost.*

N.B.—Particular attention should be paid to the conservation of rubber tyres and other parts, as there is a serious shortage of rubber. There are various methods of repairing heavy tyres on the market.

Six Regional plant advisers have been appointed by the Minister to—

(*a*) Advise on general problems relating to care and maintenance;

(*b*) To assist in obtaining plant when this is required on important works; and

(*c*) To see that all existing plant is fully employed if necessary by the exercise of compulsory powers.

A list of these officers, their addresses, telephone numbers, and the areas they cover is given below.

The Ministry wishes to express appreciation of the spirit of co-operation shown by the industry as a whole in matters relating to plant, and to state that any further suggestions for economy in use of plant or efficient maintenance will be promptly investigated.

Regional Plant Advisers.

L. G. DAVIES, M.O.W.P., 40, Wetherby-road, Leeds, 8. Tel.: Leeds 66392.
1. Northumberland, Durham, North Riding, Yorks.
2. West Riding, Yorks, East Riding, Yorks.

R. C. FREEMAN, M.O.W.P., Somerset House, Temple-street, Birmingham. Telephone: Midland-Birmingham 6561.
3. Derby, Notts, Lincs, Leicester, Rutland, Northants.
9. Staffs, Salop, Warwick, Worcester, Hereford.

N. SISSON, M.O.W.P., 23, Richmond Hill, Bristol, 8. Tel.: Bristol 38457.
7. Gloucestershire, Wilts, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, and S. Wales.

H. COOPER, M.O.W.P., Drake House, Dolphin-square, London, S.W. Telephone: Victoria 4477, Ext. 227.
4. Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hunts, Cambs, Beds, Herts.
5. London, Middlesex.
6. Bucks, Oxford, Berks, Hants, Dorset, I. of Wight.
12. Surrey, Kent, Sussex.

O. P. CLEMENT-DAVIES, M.O.W.P., 79, Fountain-street, Manchester. Telephone: Manchester Central 7247.
10. Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancs, Cheshire.
8. N. Wales.

T. ANDERSON, M.O.W.P., 16, Gordon-street, Glasgow. Telephone: : City 6401.
11. Scotland.

IN PARLIAMENT

Uthwatt Report.

MR. MANDER asked the Prime Minister whether it was now proposed to adopt and put into effect the recommendations in the Report of the Uthwatt Committee and the Committee on Land Utilisation in Rural Areas; and when legislation would be introduced setting up a central planning authority.

MR. CHURCHILL: These Reports cover a very wide field, on which consultation will be necessary with several Government Departments. In view of the heavy responsibilities now falling on my noble friend the Minister of Works and Planning, I have arranged that my right hon. and learned friend the Paymaster-General, who is already responsible for co-ordinating the activities of Departments in this field, should undertake an examination of these Reports and of other proposals for amending planning legislation. No change is involved in the current administration of the Town and Country Planning Acts, but the Paymaster-General will be able to call upon the planning staff of the Ministry of Works and Planning, as well as on the other Departments concerned, for such assistance and advice as he may find necessary. I am confident that he will receive valuable help from Mr. H. Strauss, Joint Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Works and Planning.

SIR W. JOWITT intimated later that he would soon make a statement on the planning work which he was doing.

MR. BOSSOM asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Planning what would be his Ministry's relationship with, or control of, the disposition or planned location of the housing work which it had been announced the Ministry of Health hoped to carry forward during the war period; and what control would his Ministry have over the exterior treatment of these buildings.

MR. STRAUSS said that the Minister of Works and the Local Planning Authority would be consulted on the location and general planning requirements of any housing scheme which might be submitted for the approval of the Minister of Health during the war. The best and most effective arrangements for proper control of the external appearance of the buildings were being considered by the two Departments.

Bricks Levy.

SIR ROBERT TASKER asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Planning whether it was with his authority that a levy of 3s. per 1,000 had been imposed on all building bricks; and if he would state the reasons for this imposition and the estimated revenue during the next 12 months.

MR. HICKS: The levy referred to has been imposed by the Bricks (Charges) Order, 1942 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1942. No. 915), made by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury at the request of my noble friend and approved by this House of June 3 last. The revenue thus collected will be applied in making payments in respect of the care and maintenance of brick-producing works which, by reason of the Bricks (Control) Order, 1942 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1942, No. 675), or by agreement with the Minister have ceased or may hereafter cease their production of bricks, and for such other purposes as the Minister with the approval of the Treasury may determine. The scheme for contribution towards the care and maintenance of closed brickworks was instituted on the recommendation of the committee on the brick industry of which Mr. Simmonds, M.P., was chairman and is designed to ensure that the closed works will be in a condition to resume production immediately after the war in order that the post-war demands may adequately be met. The estimated revenue from the levy during the next 12 months is £300,000.

Having Secured the Contract— what about the Steel Scaffolding?

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BUILDING MATERIALS MANUFACTURERS

CO-ORDINATING BODY FORMED.

REPRESENTATIVES of some forty Associations in the building industry, each concerned with the production of some particular form of building material, met at Steel House on October 1 and decided to form a co-ordinating body, to be known as "The National Council of Building Material Producers." A constitution which had been prepared by an organising committee was adopted.

Sir P. Malcolm Stewart, Bt., O.B.E., was elected the first President, and Sir William J. Larke, K.B.E., who presided, and Mr. W. H. Pilkington were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. J. L. Gibson was appointed Secretary. The objects of the Council are :—

(a) To represent the collective interests of the Council in all negotiations with Government in relation to—

(i) Proposed legislation of action affecting building materials;

(ii) War and post-war policies;

and to act in an advisory capacity to Government when called upon.

(b) To promote increased collaboration between building material producers.

(c) To nominate representation of the Council on any association or body.

(d) To take such action as may be required from time to time for the promotion of home and foreign trade.

It is intended that this body shall represent the building materials section of the building industry in their relations with the other organised sections of the industry already represented on the Building Industries National Council. As an organised body it will promote much closer and more effective collaboration with these sections, as also with the Ministries and Government Departments concerned with building policy, both during the war and in the post-war period of reconstruction. Those responsible for its organisation are fully conscious of the important contribution the associated producers can make to the national policy of reconstruction, both in its formulation and execution, and are determined that its activities shall be directed to promote the best interests of the community.

B.S. Specifications.

The following new B.S. specifications are issued from 28, Victoria-st., S.W.1, price 2s. 3d., post free.

No. 459 : Doors.—This revision has been undertaken at the request of the Ministry of Works and Planning in order to provide for the flush door to be used as a general purpose door in view of its greater economy in the amount of timber used. The other types of doors, *viz.*, the ledged and braced, the framed, ledged and braced and the four-panel door are retained, but their use is restricted to special circumstances only. Provision is now made for flush doors, glazed and unglazed. The amount of timber to be released by the Timber Control for each door is specified. Full details are given of one construction of flush door which has been approved by M.O.W.P.

No. 940—Part 2 : Grading Rules for Structural Timber.—This applies to imported timbers. The grading rules apply to timber which is designed to transmit loading, and not to timber used for general purposes where the stresses are not known or calculated.

CONTRACTS OPEN

For some contracts still open, but not included in this list, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. The dates at the head of paragraphs are those for the submission of tenders; a dagger (†) denotes closing date for applications; the name and address at the end refer to the person from whom particulars may be obtained.

BUILDING.

OCTOBER 10.

Bromley (Kent) T.C.—Shelters for 50 children at St. Joseph's school. B. E., Municipal Offices. Dep. £1 1s.

Bromsgrove U.D.C. Alterations at Fire Station. J. E. Seabright (A.), 1, Cobbett-av., Droitwich Spa. Dep. £2 2s.

Ware U.D.C.—Lavatory accommodation at town depot. E. B. Cullin, E. and S., 97, High-st. Dep. £1 1s.

OCTOBER 13.

Dublin (Office of Public Works).—Subsidiary buildings at airport. G. P. Fagan, Office of Public Works. Dep. £5

OCTOBER 14.

Leeds T.C.—Extension of dressing accommodation at Roundhay Park open-air bathing pool. W. S. Cameron, M.Inst. C.E., City E.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis T.C.—Repairs to wall at Nothe Parade. B. E. and S., 1a, Frederick-pl.

OCTOBER 15.

Manchester T.C.—Erection of control-room, rest-room and dormitory for N.F.S. City Architect. Dep. £1 1s.

OCTOBER 17.

Ossett T.C.—Conversion of part of Wesley-st. Sunday School into British Restaurant. B. S.

OCTOBER 19.

Manchester T.C.—Construction of war-time day nursery, Wythenshawe. City Architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Omagh T.C.—Erection of public lavatory at Town Hall. T. T. Hamilton, Town S.

OCTOBER 27.

Devizes T.C.—For preparation of foundations and erection of "Nashcrete" hut as British Restaurant. A. W. Jakeway, B. S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

OCTOBER 17.

Lincoln T.C.—Construction of approx. 20 static-water tanks on various sites. City E., Silver-st. Dep. £1 1s.

OCTOBER 21.

Wenlock T.C.—Construction of pumping station, booster station, two lengths of spun-iron water main 3 in. dia., and incidental works. A. H. S. Waters, M.Inst.C.E., 25, Temple-row, Birmingham, 2. Dep. £2 2s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE AND WATER WORKS.

OCTOBER 13.

Cardiff T.C.—Private street works. City E.

West Riding C.C.—Repairs to playground, Bentley New Village school. A. Walker, Divisional Clerk, Winchester House, Scot-la., Doncaster.

OCTOBER 17.

Manchester Highways Committee.—Flagging and kerbing repairs (labour only). City E. Dep. £1 1s.

Prestwich T.C.—Taking-up tramway and resurfacing carriageway. Handel Kay, B. E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Shardlow R.D.C.—Supplying and laying about 160 yds. of 9 in. dia. concrete or stoneware pipes. Elliott and Brown, Stanley House, Pelham-rd., Nottingham.

OCTOBER 20.

Potters Bar U.D.C.—Construction of 85 yards of 9 in. sewers. E. and S., Wyllyott's Manor, Potters Bar. Dep. £1 1s.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

OCTOBER 10.

Dorset C.C.—Temporary Architectural Assistant. H. E. Matthews (A.), County Architect, Shire Hall, Dorchester.

OCTOBER 24.

Cambridgeshire E.C.—Full-time Teacher in Building Dept. at Technical College. Education Secretary, Shire Hall, Cambridge.

OCTOBER 26.

***Cardiff E.C.**—Temporary Assistant Lecturer at Welsh School of Architecture. W. J. Williams, D. of E., City Hall, Cardiff.

Mansfield Woodhouse U.D.C.—Temporary Assistant Surveyor. A. Mayhall, C. and Accountant.

Lightweight Building Slabs.

Messrs. Gyproc Products, Ltd., have issued a technical booklet describing the uses of their "Gypklith" lightweight building slabs. A copy may be obtained from Westfield, Upper Singlewell-road, Gravesend.

Electrical Contracting Industry Wages.

In accordance with the Wages (War Adjustment) Agreement, as from the second pay-day in October, 1942, for the pay period covered by that pay-day, the Cost of Living (War Adjustment) shall be 18s. 9d. per week, and such addition shall remain current up to and including the first pay-day in January, 1943.

W.D. Commission: Regional Offices.

Owing to the transfer of Mr. V. P. O'Connor, hitherto Regional Manager at the War Damage Commission's London, South-East, Regional Office (Euston-road) to Headquarters for temporary duty, Mr. A. R. Farlam, Regional Manager at the London, South-West, Regional Office (Kingston), is being transferred to Euston-road in place of Mr. O'Connor. Mr. C. E. Cook succeeds Mr. Farlam at the Kingston Office. As from October 12 the address of the London, North-East, Regional Office will be: Bankside House, 107-112, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. (Telephone No.: Avenue 5691.)

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23, Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, London, E.C.2

A.R.P. SCHEMES

LONDON.

Malden and Coombe. — B.E. submitted scheme to London Region for adaptation of premises as report and control centre and A.R.P. depot, at £920.

PROVINCIAL.

Brighouse.—T.C. received approval for construction of additional supplementary water tanks.

Bromsgrove.—R.D.C. accepted tender of G. H. Broomfield, Ivanhoe, Gravely-la., Rednal, nr. Birmingham, for extensions to fire station.—R.D.C. approved plans for extensions to buildings for N.F.S.

Dewsbury.—T.C. propose erection of additional Anderson shelters.

Isle of Ely.—C.C. propose rescue party depot, at £268.

Jarrow-on-Tyne.—E.C. considering erection of further shelters at Harold-st. school. Plans by J. S. Weir, B.E.

Leeds.—Emergency Committee received permission for erection of additional Anderson shelters.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—City E.C. to erect further school shelters to plans by Education Architect, Education Offices, Northumberland-rd.

South Shields. — E.C. to strengthen shelters at junior instruction centre.—E.C. placed contract with Henderson Bros., Smith-st., Tyne Dock, South Shields, at £1,020, for strengthening of shelters at Simonside C.E. and Barnes schools.

Warrington.—T.C. propose construction of a gas-locked chamber at Maternity Home.

Whitley Bay. — U.D.C. to build water tanks on three sites. Plans by A. J. Rousell, S.

SCOTTISH.

Carluke. — Plans prepared for decontamination centre, for which the architect is William Watt, Albert-st., Motherwell.

BRISTOL BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION

MR. ALFRED DOWLING presided at the first annual meeting of the Bristol and District General Builders' and Contractors' Association, at the Grand Hotel, Bristol. The Chairman referred to the controversies regarding medium and small builders, prefabricated houses, value of craftsmanship, apprenticeship and war-damaged houses. Remarking that in London the Master Builders' Association, with its 1,600 members, considered that the medium and small builders were not being properly dealt with, he said he mentioned that to show the trend of thought with regard to those who could not take up half or three-quarters of a million pound jobs. After all, the medium and small builders were the background of the English trade, especially with regard to craftsmanship.

Dealing with prefabrication, he said it might satisfy a need, but the objections included the contention that it would do away with craftsmanship, and would not satisfy those who objected to houses exactly the same as their neighbours. He advocated the development of the system of apprenticeship, and pointed out that they would have to cast aside the old idea of giving a boy half-a-crown or so per week. It was the purpose of that Association to get out a model apprenticeship form, and they must also do their best to instil into the minds of the young men the value of historical architecture so that they should have a wider outlook.

It was stated that the membership of the Association now amounted to 152.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

AS AND FROM 1st FEBRUARY, 1942

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors]

	Crafts-men.	Lab-ourers.
Aberavon	1/11	1/6½
Aberdare	1/11	1/6½
Abergavenny	1/11	1/6½
Abingdon	1/9½	1/5
Accrington	1/11	1/6½
Aldeburgh	1/7½	1/3½
Aldershot	1/9½	1/5
Alfreton	1/11	1/6½
Alnwick	1/10½	1/5½
Altrincham	1/11	1/6½
Amble	1/10½	1/5½
Amersham	1/9½	1/5
Ammanford	1/11	1/6½
Andover	1/9	1/4½
Ardingly	1/9	1/4½
Arundel	1/9	1/4½
Ascot	1/9	1/4½
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1/11	1/6½
Ashford (Kent)	1/9	1/4½
Ashford (Middlesex)	1/11	1/6½
Ashington	1/10½	1/5½
Ashtead	1/11	1/6½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/11	1/6½
Aylesbury	1/9	1/4½
Aylsham	1/8	1/4
Bagshot	1/9	1/4½
Banbury	1/9	1/4½
Barnsley	1/11	1/6½
Barnstaple	1/9	1/4½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/11	1/6½
Barry	1/11	1/6½
Basingstoke	1/9	1/4½
Bath	1/10½	1/5½
Batley	1/11	1/6½
Beaconsfield	1/9½	1/5
Beccles	1/7½	1/3½
Bedford	1/10½	1/5½
Berkhamsted	1/9	1/4½
Berwick	1/10½	1/5½
Beverley	1/11	1/6½
Bexhill-on-Sea	1/9½	1/5
Bideford	1/9	1/4½
Biggleswade	1/9	1/4½
Billericay	1/8½	1/4½
Birchington	1/9	1/4½
Birkenhead	‡2/1	§ ¶
Birmingham	†1/11	1/6½
Bishop Auckland	1/11	1/6½
Bishop's Stortford	1/10	1/5½
Blackburn	1/11	1/6½
Blackpool	1/11	1/6½
Blyth	1/11	1/6½
Bognor Regis	1/9	1/4½
Bolton	1/11	1/6½
Bournemouth	1/10	1/5½
Bracknell	1/9	1/4½
Bradford	1/11	1/6½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/8	1/4
Braintree	1/9	1/4½
Brentwood	1/10½	1/5½
Bridgwater	1/9½	1/5
Bridlington	1/10½	1/5½
Brighouse	1/11	1/6½
Brighton	1/10	1/5½
Bristol	1/11	1/6½
Broadstairs	1/9	1/4½
Bromsgrove	1/10½	1/5½
Buckley	1/11	1/6½
Bungay	1/7	1/3½
Burnham-on-Crouch	1/7½	1/3½
Burnley	1/11	1/6½
Buralem	1/11	1/6½
Burton-on-Trent	1/11	1/6½
Bury	1/11	1/6½
Bury St. Edmunds	1/8½	1/4½
Buxton	1/10½	1/5½
Byfleet	1/9½	1/5
Cambridge	1/11	1/6½
Canterbury	1/9	1/4½
Cardiff	1/11	1/6½
Carlisle	1/11	1/6½
Carnforth	1/11	1/6½
Castleford	1/11	1/6½
Caterham	1/8	1/4
Chard	1/10	1/5½
Chatham	1/10½	1/5½
Chelmsford	1/10	1/5½
Cheltenham	1/10½	1/5½
Chepstow	1/10	1/5½
Chertsey	1/11	1/6½
Chester	1/11	1/6½
Chesterfield	1/9	1/4½
Chichester	1/11	1/6½
Chorley	1/8½	1/4½
Cirencester	1/9	1/4½
Clacton	1/11	1/6½
Cleveleys		
Clitheroe	1/11	1/6½
Cobham (Surrey)	1/10	1/5½
Colchester	1/10½	1/5½
Colwyn Bay	1/10	1/5½
Congleton	1/10½	1/5½
Coventry	1/11	1/6½
Cranbrook	1/9	1/4½
Cranleigh	1/9	1/4½
Crawley	1/9	1/4½
Crewe	1/10½	1/5½
Cromer	1/8	1/4
Crowborough	1/9	1/4½
Cuckfield	1/9	1/4½
Darlington	1/11	1/6½
Darwen	1/11	1/6½
Daventry	1/9½	1/5
Deal	1/9	1/4½
Denbigh	1/10	1/5½
Derby	1/11	1/6½
Devizes	1/8	1/4
Dewsbury	1/11	1/6½
Didcot	1/9	1/4½
Diss	1/7½	1/3½
Doncaster	1/11	1/6½
Dorchester	1/8½	1/4½
Dorking	1/9½	1/5
Dover	1/9	1/4½
Dovercourt	1/9	1/4½
Driffield	1/9½	1/5
Droitwich	1/10½	1/5½
Dudley	1/11	1/6½
Dunstable	1/9½	1/5
Durham City	1/11	1/6½
Eastbourne	1/10	1/5½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/11	1/6½
East Grinstead	1/9	1/4½
Edenbridge	1/9	1/4½
Ely	1/8	1/4
Epping	1/11	1/6½
Exeter	1/10½	1/5½
Exmouth	1/9½	1/5
Fakenham	1/8	1/4
Falmouth	1/9½	1/5
Fareham	1/10	1/5½
Faversham	1/9	1/4½
Felixstowe	1/10	1/5½
Filey	1/9½	1/5
Fleetwood	1/11	1/6½
Flint	1/11	1/6½
Folkestone	1/9	1/4½
Frinton-on-Sea	1/9	1/4½
Frome	1/8	1/4
Gainsborough	1/10	1/5½
Gateshead	1/11	1/6½
Gillingham (Kent)	1/10	1/5½
Glossop	1/11	1/6½
Gloucester	1/10½	1/5½
Godalming	1/9	1/4½
Goole	1/11	1/6½
Gosport	1/10½	1/5½
Grantham	1/10	1/5½
Gravesend	1/10½	1/5½
Great Yarmouth	1/9	1/4½
Grimsby	1/11	1/6½
Guildford	1/9	1/4½
Guilsborough	1/9½	1/5
Halifax	1/11	1/6½
Hanley	1/11	1/6½
Harpenden	1/10	1/5½
Harrogate	1/11	1/6½
Hartlepools	1/11	1/6½
Harwich	1/9	1/4½
Haslemere	1/9	1/4½
Hastings	1/9	1/4½
Hatfield	1/10½	1/5½
Haywards Heath	1/9	1/4½
Hednesford	1/10½	1/5½
Hemel Hempstead	1/10	1/5½
Henley-on-Thames	1/9	1/4½
Hereford	1/9	1/4½
Herne Bay	1/10½	1/5½
Hertford	1/11	1/6½
Heysham	1/10	1/5½
Hitchin	1/10½	1/5½
Hoddesdon	1/7½	1/3½
Holt (Norfolk)	1/9	1/4½
Horley	1/9	1/4½
Horsham	1/11	1/6½
Horwich	1/11	1/6½
Huddersfield	1/11	1/6½
Hull	1/8	1/4
Hunstanton	1/8½	1/4½
Huntingdon	1/9	1/4½
Ilfracombe	1/9½	1/5
Ingatestone	1/10½	1/5½
Ipswich		
Isle of Thanet	1/9	1/4½
Isle of Wight	1/8½	1/4½
Keighley	1/11	1/6½
Kenilworth	1/11	1/6½
Kettering	1/10½	1/5½
Kidderminster	1/9	1/4½
King's Lynn	1/11	1/6½
Kirkham	1/10½	1/5½
Knowle	1/11	1/6½
Lancaster	1/11	1/6½
Leamington	1/10	1/5½
Leatherhead	1/11	1/6½
Leeds	1/11	1/6½
Leicester	1/8	1/4
Leighton Buzzard	1/10	1/5½
Letchworth	1/9	1/4½
Lewes	1/10	1/5½
Lichfield	1/11	1/6½
Lincoln	1/9	1/4½
Littlehampton	‡2/1	¶
Liverpool	1/10	1/5½
Llandudno	1/11	1/6½
Llanelly		
London—		
12m. radius	*2/0½	1/7½
12-15m. radius	*2/0	1/7
Long Eaton	1/11	1/6½
Longton	1/11	1/6½
Loughborough	1/11	1/6½
Louth	1/9½	1/5
Lowestoft	1/9	1/4½
Luton	1/10½	1/5½
Macclesfield	1/10½	1/5½
Maidenhead	1/10	1/5½
Maidstone	1/9½	1/5
Malvern	1/9½	1/5
Manchester	1/11	1/6½
Manningtree	1/8	1/4
Mansfield	1/11	1/6½
March	1/8	1/4
Margate	1/9	1/4½
Market Harborough	1/10	1/5½
Matlock	1/9½	1/5
Melton Constable	1/7½	1/3½
Melton Mowbray	1/10	1/5½
Merthyr	1/11	1/6½
Middlesbrough	1/11	1/6½
Middleton	1/11	1/6½
Middlewich	1/10½	1/5½
Milford Haven	1/9½	1/5
Morecambe	1/11	1/6½
Morley	1/11	1/6½
Mundesley	1/8	1/4
Nantwich	1/10½	1/5½
Nelson	1/11	1/6½
Newark-on-Trent	1/10½	1/5½
Newbury	1/9	1/4½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/11	1/6½
Newcastle-u.-Lyme	1/11	1/6½
New Forest	1/9	1/4½
Newmarket	1/9	1/4½
Newport, Mon.	1/11	1/6½
Newport Pagnell	1/9	1/4½
Northampton	1/11	1/6½
Norwich	1/11	1/6½
Nottingham	1/11	1/6½
Nuneaton	1/11	1/6½
Oakham	1/9½	1/5
Oldham	1/11	1/6½
Ormskirk	1/11	1/6½
Oxford	1/10½	1/5½
Oxted	1/9½	1/5
Paignton	1/10½	1/5½
Peterborough	1/10½	1/5½
Plymouth	1/11	1/6½
Pontefract	1/11	1/6½
Pontypridd	1/11	1/6½
Port Talbot	1/10½	1/5½
Portsmouth	1/11	1/6½
Preston	1/9	1/4½
Pulborough	1/9	1/4½
Ramsgate	1/9	1/4½
Reading	1/10½	1/5½
Redditch	1/10½	1/5½
Redhill	1/9½	1/5
Ripon	1/9	1/4½
Rochdale	1/11	1/6½
Rochester	1/10	1/5½
Rugby	1/11	1/6½
St. Albans	1/10½	1/5½
St. Helens	1/11	1/6½
St. Neots	1/8½	1/4½
Saffron Walden	1/8	1/4
Salisbury City	1/8½	1/4½
Salisbury Plain	1/10	1/5½
Sawbridgeworth	1/9½	1/5
Saxmundham	1/7½	1/3½
Scarborough	1/10½	1/5½
Scunthorpe	1/11	1/6½
Selby	1/11	1/6½
Sevenoaks	1/9½	1/5
Sheerness	1/9	1/4½
Sheffield	1/11	1/6½
Shipley	1/11	1/6½
Shoeburyness	1/10½	1/5½
Shoreham	1/10	1/5½
Shrewsbury	1/10½	1/5½
Sittingbourne	1/9	1/4½
Skegness	1/10	1/5½
Sleaford	1/9½	1/5
Slough	1/10	1/5½
Southampton	1/10½	1/5½
Southend-on-Sea	1/11	1/6½
Southport	1/11	1/6½
South Shields	1/11	1/6½
Spalding	1/9	1/4½
Stafford	1/10½	1/5½
Staines	1/10	1/5½
Stamford	1/10	1/5½
Stevenage	1/10	1/5½
Stockport	1/11	1/6½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/11	1/6½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/11	1/6½
Stourbridge	1/10½	1/5½
Stourport	1/8	1/4
Stowmarket	1/10	1/5½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/10	1/5½
Stroud	1/11	1/6½
Sunderland	1/11	1/6½
Sutton Coldfield	1/7½	1/3½
Swaffham	1/9	1/4½
Swanage	1/11	1/6½
Swansea	1/9½	1/5
Swindon	1/10½	1/5½
Tamworth	1/9½	1/5
Taunton	1/9	1/4½
Tenterden	1/11	1/6½
Thames Haven	1/8½	1/4½
Thetford	1/10½	1/5½
Thorpe Bay	1/11	1/6½
Todmorden	1/9½	1/5
Tonbridge	1/10½	1/5½
Torquay	1/9	1/4½
Totnes	1/8	1/4
Trowbridge	1/8½	1/4½
Truro	1/9½	1/5
Tunbridge Wells	1/10½	1/5½
Uppingham	1/10	1/5½
Uttoxeter		
Wakefield	1/11	1/6½
Walsall	1/11	1/6½
Walsden	1/11	1/6½
Walton-on-Naze	1/9	1/4½
Ware	1/10½	1/5½
Warminster	1/8	1/4
Warrington	1/11	1/6½
Warwick	1/11	1/6½
Wellington R.D.	1/10½	1/5½
Welwyn	1/10	1/5½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/11	1/6½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/7½	1/3½
West Bromwich	1/11	1/6½
Westcliff-on-Sea	1/10½	1/5½
Weston-super-Mare	1/10	1/5½
Weybridge	1/9	1/4½
Weymouth	1/10	1/5½
Whitby	1/9	1/4½
Whitstable	1/11	1/6½
Widnes	1/11	1/6½
Wigan	1/9½	1/5
Wigton	1/11	1/6½
Willington	1/11	1/6½
Wilmslow	1/9½	1/5
Winchester	1/9½	1/5
Windermere	1/10	1/5½
Windsor	1/8½	1/4½
Wisbech	1/9	1/4½
Witham	1/9½	1/5
Woking	1/9	1/4½
Wokingham	1/11	1/6½
Wolverhampton	1/8½	1/4½
Woodbridge	1/10½	1/5½
Worcester	1/9½	1/5
Workington	1/10½	1/5½
Worksop	1/9	1/4½
Worthing	1/10½	1/5½
Wrexham	1/8½	1/4½
Wroxham	1/10	1/5½
Wycombe	1/8	1/4
Wymondham		
Yeovil	1/9½	1/5
York	1/11	1/6½

* Painters ½d. less than other Craftsmen. † Plus 2d. per working day. ‡ Plasterers 2/1½.

¶ Tradesman's Labourers, 1/7½. Navvies and General Labourers, 1/6½.

§ Joiners, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Tilers and Masons receive 2/- per week or 4d. per day Tool Money.

NOTE.—Carpenters and Joiners in all Towns and Districts (other than Birkenhead and Liverpool) receive 2d. per day Tool Allowance.

For Building Trade Wages in Scotland, see page 320.

PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON

NOTE.—These prices are for good-class buildings in the London area from £12,000 to £25,000, and carry a profit of 10 per cent. Charges should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts of 1½ per cent. and 1s. 6d. per £100, for Fire Insurance. The whole of this information is copyright.

PRELIMINARIES.

	£ s. d.
	per ft. run
Hoardings, 8 ft. high, with suitable gate	0 3 6
	per square
Steel scaffolding for brickwork.. ..	1 10 0
Steel scaffolding for stone building ..	2 0 0
	per ft. run
Steel gantry for stone building	2 15 0
	say
Office, shed for cement and mess room ..	100 0 0

EXCAVATOR.

	per yd. cube
Digging, throwing out and filling into carts and carting to shoot, 5 ft. deep ..	0 8 9
Add if stiff clay	0 1 0
Add for every additional 5 ft.	0 0 6
Add if in trenches	0 '0 10
Add to price of digging for breaking up concrete foundation and brickwork ..	1 0 0
Return, fill and ram	0 1 10
Fill into carts and cart away	0 6 6
	per ft. super
Planking and strutting to trenches ..	0 0 6
Planking and strutting to sides of basement excavation next roadway ..	0 1 3
Needling, flying and raking shores and removing after and carting away ..	per ft. cube 0 8 9

CONCRETOR.

	per yd. cube
Portland cement and ballast concrete, 1—6 in foundations	1 16 0
Add in underpinning in short lengths ..	0 6 0
Concrete in floors, ¾ in. aggregate, and sand, 1 : 2 : 4—	per yd. super
4 in. thick	0 4 8
6 do.	0 7 0
Add if trowelled smooth..	0 0 9
Add for hoisting above ground floor ..	0 0 3
Note.—If concrete machine mixed reduce by 5s. yd. cube.	
Concrete, 1 : 2 : 4, in beams and stanchions	per ft. cube 0 1 9
Concrete in lintels, with steel rod reinforcement, each 4½ in. in width, and shuttering	0 7 0
1½ in. centering with stout supports for concrete floors	per square 3 6 8
	per ft. super
Do. to sides and soffits of beams ..	0 0 10
Do. to sides of stanchions	0 0 10
Steel rod reinforcement under ¾ in. diameter, cut, bent and placed in position	per cwt. 1 18 0
Do. do. over ¾ in. diameter ..	1 15 0

BRICKWORK.

	per rod
Reduced to 1½ brick in Flettons lime mortar	36 15 0
Add for 2nd hard stocks..	11 10 0
Add for blue Staffordshire	36 10 0
Add to above if in cement	1 15 0
Add if in backing to stonework.. ..	1 15 0
Add if in underpinning in cement ..	6 0 0
Add if above 40 ft. to 60 ft. high.. ..	3 0 0

SUNDRIES.

	per ft. super
Dampcourse of double course of slates, breaking joint	0 1 4
Vertical	0 1 10
Bitumastic	0 0 8
Lead core	0 1 3
Cut, tooth and bond new to old brickwork	0 1 3
	per ft. run
Rake out joints of brickwork	0 0 1
Leave chase for concrete floor	0 0 2
Cut chase 4½ in. deep for concrete floor..	0 1 6
Leave chase or vertical pipe	0 0 3
Cut chase for vertical pipe	0 1 0
Rake out joint for flashings and point ..	0 0 2½
Do. but stepped	0 0 4
Do. for asphalt skirting	0 0 2½
	each
Build in ends of timbers	0 0 6
Do., steel joists up to 12 in. deep ..	0 0 9
Do., step and make good facings ..	0 1 3
Set and flaunch chimney pots	0 7 6
Render fire openings	0 2 6
Bed and point down frames one side ..	0 3 0
Do., both sides	0 4 6
Do., window frames, one side ..	0 4 0
Setting only register grate	0 17 6
Do., interior hearths and mantles ..	1 15 0
Do., kitchen range, large	5 5 0
Fix air brick and form flue	0 1 9
Cut holes for pipes and make good facings 9 in. wall	0 2 3
Do., do., 13½ in. wall	0 3 6
Do., large pipes and do., 9 in. wall ..	0 4 6
Do., do., 13½ in. wall	0 7 0

PARTITIONS.

	per yd. super
2 in. breeze slab partition in cement ..	0 5 0
3 in. do., do., ...	0 5 9
2 in. hollow tile do.	0 5 9
3 in. do., do.	0 6 6

PAVING.

	per yd. super
1 in. granolithic paving gauged 5—2 ..	0 3 10
1¼ in. do., do.	0 4 5
	per ft run
1 in. × 6 in. cored skirting	0 1 2

FACINGS.

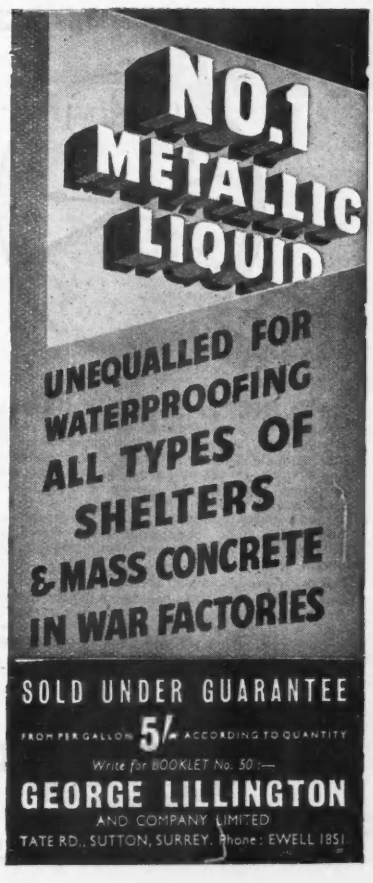
	£ s. d.
Extra for facings in Flemish bond for each 10/- per thousand over the price of Flettons	per ft. super 0 0 1½
Pointing facings to approval	0 0 3
Arches extra over Flettons in Stocks ..	0 0 10
Do., in reds	0 1 6
Do., rubbed and gauged in putty ..	0 6 6

DRAINAGE.

	£ s. d.
	per ft. run
Excavate trench for drain and throw out, return, fill and ram, including any planking and strutting required, and cart away surplus earth .. .. — 1 ft. deep	0 0 6
— 2 ft. deep	0 1 0
— 3 ft. deep	0 2 6
— 4 ft. deep	0 3 4
— 5 ft. deep	0 4 2
— 6 ft. deep	0 5 0
— 7 ft. deep	0 5 10
— 8 ft. deep	0 6 8
4 in. best quality glazed stoneware drain pipe, socketted joints, yarn and neat cement on and including cement concrete bed, 18 in. wide and 6 in. thick, and benched up on each side of pipe ..	0 2 7
6 in. do., do., but concrete bed 20 in. and 6 in. thick	0 3 4
9 in. do., do., but concrete bed 23 in. and 6 in. thick	0 5 0
	each
Extra for 4 in. bends	0 2 6
Do., 6 in. bends	0 3 6
Do., 9 in. bends	0 5 6
Extra for 4 in. junctions	0 2 9
Do. 6 in. junctions	0 3 9
Do., 9 in. junctions	0 6 0
4 in. stoneware gully encased in concrete and making good granolithic paving..	0 13 0
6 in. do.	0 14 0
9 in. do.	0 18 6
4 in. stoneware interceptor and surround with concrete	1 5 0
6 in. do.	1 10 0
9 in. do.	2 10 0

MASON.

	per ft. cube
Bath stone and all labour, fixed	0 11 6
Portland stone do.	0 17 9
York stone templates, fixed	0 13 6
York stone steps, fixed	0 16 6
York stone cills, fixed	1 2 6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LIQUID
UNEQUALLED FOR WATERPROOFING ALL TYPES OF SHELTERS & MASS CONCRETE IN WAR FACTORIES
SOLD UNDER GUARANTEE
FROM PER GALLON 5/- ACCORDING TO QUANTITY
Write for BOOKLET No. 50 :—
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AND COMPANY LIMITED
TATE RD., SUTTON, SURREY. Phone: EWELL 1851

IRON DRAINS.

	£ s. d.
	per ft. run
4 in. C.I. drain and laying and jointing in molten lead	0 3 9
6 in. do. do.	0 5 4
	each
Extra for 4 in. bends	0 9 0
Do. 6 in. do.	0 18 6
Do. 4 in. junctions	0 18 0
Do. 6 in. do.	1 12 6

ASPHALT (MASTIC).

	per ft. super
½ in. horizontal damp course	0 0 7½
¼ in. do., do.	0 0 9½
	per yd. super
¾ in. vertical do. in two layers	0 10 0
¾ in. flats in two layers	0 7 0
	per ft. run
Angle fillet	0 0 4
6 in. skirting and angle fillet and jointing top edge	0 1 .

SLATER AND TILER.

	per square
24 in. × 12 in. Bangor slates laid to 3 in. lap, secured with zinc nails	6 10 0
20 in. × 10 in. do.	6 10 0
16 in. × 8 in. do.	6 0 0
	per ft. run
Extra to eaves course	0 1 3½
Extra to top edge and square abutments	0 0 8
Extra to verge and labour only, bedding and pointing	0 1 3
Raking, cutting and waste	0 0 11½
Half-round red-ridge tile	0 1 9
Half-round blue-ridge tile	0 2 0
	per dozen
Fixing only, soakers	0 1 0
Red, hand made, sand faced tiles, laid to 4 in. gauge nailed every fifth course with galvanised iron nails	per square 5 0 0
	per ft. run
Extra to eaves course	0 0 8
Extra to top edge and square abutments	0 0 6
Extra to verge and bed and point ..	0 1 0½
Half-round ridge	0 1 10
Bonnet hips, including cutting and waste (both sides)	0 5 3
Valley tiles, including cutting and waste (both sides)	0 5 0
	per dozen
Fixing only soakers	0 1 0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

	per ft. cube
Fir in plates and joists	0 8 9
Do. framed in floors, roofs, partitions, dormers, etc.	0 10 6
Do. in trusses	0 11 6

	per square ¾ in. s. d.	1 in. s. d.	1¼ in. s. d.
Deal wrought close boarding	..51 0	66	6 84 0
Battens for slating.. ..	..16 0	18	6 20 0

	per ft. super £ s. d.
Centres for arches..	0 2 0
Gutter boards and bearers	0 1 6

FLOORING.

	per square ¾ in. s. d.	1 in. s. d.	1¼ in. s. d.
Deal edges shot	..69 0	86	0 105 0
Do. tongued and grooved	..73 0	94	0 113 6
Do. matchings.. ..	..57 0	75	0 93 0

	per ft. super £ s. d.
Moulded skirtings and backings and grounds	0 2 7
	each
Mitres	0 1 3
Stop ends	0 0 8

SASHES AND FRAMES.

	per ft. super
1½ in. moulded sashes	0 2 0
2 in. do.	0 2 3
Add for fitting and fixing	0 0 2½
Deal-cased frames, 1 in. linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles, 2 in. sashes in squares, hardwood cill, double hung with pulley lines and weights, average size..	0 4 0

DOORS.

	per ft. super 1¾ in. s. d.	1¾ in. s. d.	2 in. s. d.
Two panel square framed ..	2 3	2 5	2 7
Four do.	2 6	2 8	2 11
Two panel moulded both sides ..	2 8	2 11	3 1
Four do.	2 11	3 1	3 4

	each £ s. d.
Flush doors, 1¼ in. to 1¾ in. finished thickness skeleton core, covered each side with Columbian pine ply, solid pine edging 2 ft. 6 in. × 6 ft. 6 in. ..	2 13 6
Do., covered with Gaboon mahogany ply, solid mahogany edging, 2 ft. 6 in. × 6 ft. 6 in.	2 16 6
Solid core, all as first item	3 7 6
Solid core, all as second item	3 11 0
Shaped peep holes, 4-sided	0 6 8
Hexagonal holes	0 9 6
Circular holes	0 9 6

FRAMES.

	£ s. d. per ft. cube
Deal wrot, moulded and rebated ..	0 15 0
Hardwood do.	2 5 0

FINISHINGS.

	per ft. super	
	1 in.	1¼ in. 1½ in.
Plain deal jamb linings	1 8	1 9 2 0
Deal shelves and bearers ..	1 3	1 5 —
All if cross-tongued	0 2	0 2 —
Deal window board tongued to oak cill and bearers	1 8	1 9 2 0
Deal moulding tongued and grooved to window board	per ft. run 0 0 6	
Deal architrave, including niches, per sectional inch	0 0 1½	
Glazing beads, deal fixed	0 0 2½	
Do., fixed with brass screws and cups	0 0 4½	
Rebate	0 0 1	
Groove	0 0 1	
Notching	0 0 2½	
Tongued and grooved angle	0 0 4	
Rounded heel and hollow	0 0 3	

STAIRCASES.

	per ft. super
1¼ in. deal treads, 1 in. risers on and including rough brackets	0 2 10
1½ in. deal strings wrot and framed ..	0 2 4
	each
Housings	0 1 0
	per ft. run
Mahogany handrail, average 3 in. × 3 in.	0 6 0
Add if ramped	0 12 0
Add if wreathed	1 4 0

FIXING ONLY, IRONMONGERY.

	each
Barrel bolts	0 0 9
Sash fasteners	0 1 2
Casement fasteners	0 1 2
Casement stays	0 1 2
Flush bolts, 6 in.	0 1 6
Cupboard locks	0 1 6
Rim locks and furniture	0 2 2
Mortice locks and furniture	0 4 0
Floor springs, including oil	1 2 6
Overhead springs	0 6 0

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

	per cwt.
For multi-storey, steel-framed buildings, Rolled steel joists, painted one coat at works	1 6 3
Compound girders	1 9 6
Stanchions	1 12 6
Roofwork	1 15 9
Fittings and bolts for above	2 5 0

RAINWATER GOODS.

	per ft. run		
	3 in.	4 in.	5 in. 6 in.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Half round eaves gutters and fixing	1 0	1 1½	1 7 2 0
Ogee do.	1 2	1 5	1 8½ 2 2
R.W.P. and fixing	1 5	1 11	— —
	each.		
Extra for shoes and bends	2 8	4 0	— —
Do. stopped ends ..	1 2	1 5	1 8½ 2
Do. nozzles and angles	2 5	2 10	3 4 4

PLUMBER.

	£ s. d. per cwt.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	3 1 8
Do. in flats	3 2 8
	each
Extra labour and solder in cesspools ..	0 7 6
	per ft. run.
Welt joint	0 0 2
Soldered seam	0 2 0
Copper railing—close	0 0 3½
Do. open	0 0 2½
	each
Soldered dots	0 1 11
Bossed ends to rolls	0 1 4

	per ft. run.											
Lead—	½ in.		¾ in.		1 in.		1¼ in.		1½ in.		2 in.	4 in.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.
Over-flow	0	8	1	1	1	5	1	9	2	4½	3 2½	—
Main	1	2	1	9	2	4	3	4	4	3	6 3	—
Service	1	1	1	6½	2	0½	3	0	3	7	5 4	—
Soil	—		—		—		—		—		—	6 4
	each.											
Bends in pipe	—		—		—		—		1	6	2 3	5 0
Wiped solder joints	2	8	2	11	3	4	3	11	4	5	4 11	—
Lead traps and cleaning screws	—		—		—		11	3	12	8	16 4	—
Stop-cocks and joints	11	10	15	8	21	6	34	0	47	10	77 6	—

PLASTERER.

	£ s. d. per yd. super
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	0 2 4
	per ft. super
Do., narrow widths	0 0 5
	per yd. super
Do., and set Sirapite	0 2 5
	per ft. super
Do., narrow widths	0 0 5
	per yd. super
Do., and set Keene's	0 3 0
	per ft. super
Do., narrow widths	0 0 6
Add 24 gauge metal lathing (not including hangers or runners for suspended ceiling)	0 2 6
Portland cement screed for tiler ..	0 1 7
Do., plain face	0 2 6
	per 1 in. girth
Mouldings in plaster	0 0 2½

GLAZIER.

	per ft. super
24 oz. sheet	0 1 0
26 oz. sheet	0 1 1
24 oz. obscured sheet	0 1 3
Double Cathedral	0 1 3
Majestic	0 1 3
Flemish	0 1 3
Pinhead Morocco	0 1 3
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	0 1 3
¼ in. wired cast plate	0 1 6

PAINTER.

	per yd. super
Preparing and distempering, two coats ..	0 1 0
Knotting and priming	0 0 8
Plain painting—	
One coat	0 0 10
Two coats	0 1 7
Three coats	0 2 4
Four coats	0 3 0
Graining	0 2 6
Varnishing, twice	0 1 9
Sizing	0 0 3
Flatting	0 0 8
Enamel	0 1 3
	per ft. super
Wax polishing	0 0 6
French polishing	0 1 2
	per piece.
Preparing for and hanging paper	2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

NOW LABOUR'S SCARCE

SAVE—

AND INCREASE YOUR PROFIT

by saving time on the job yet doing it just as well. *Prove for yourself* how Manger's Sugar Soap, the scientifically balanced cleanser, quickens and eases work, saving up to one-third of the time. In paint cleaning, its special action enables quick washing down (without tears, if a cloth swab is used moderately wet); it remains wet and active much longer and, being completely soluble in the rinse down, work dries quickly and evenly.

Safely removes even ingrained dirt without the slightest harm to any good surface. *Don't burn off and reprime work that is blistered or cracked part way. Fine down with waterproof abrasive and "MANGER'S." One operation only and repriming avoided.*

"MANGER'S" SUGAR SOAP

4d. & 6d. Cartons (while available) OR 6d. per lb. LOOSE under new Government regulation — but be sure it is MANGER'S. No coupons needed.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 and 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies Registry.

CLAPTON BUILDING CO., LTD. (375544). Regd. August 14. 23, Springfield-st., E.5. Nom. cap.: £2,000. Dirs.: T. Rebeck, D. Rebeck and Leah Rebeck, 23, Springfield, E.5.

A. PADGHAM, LTD. (375598). Regd. August 18. The Forge, Lamberhurst, Kent. Bldrs., wheelwrights, ironworkers, excavators, etc. Nom. cap.: £2,000. Dirs.: E. Joyce, A. Padgham, Institute Bldg., Lamberhurst, Kent, and H. C. Luck.

LIGHTER BUILDING PRODUCTS, LTD. (375609). Regd. August 18. 3, Nightingale-rd., Clapton, E.5. Mnfrs. of and dealers in bldrs.' and decorators' requisites, etc. Nom. cap.: £2,000. Dirs.: H. C. Appleby, E. T. Laidler, C. D. Barham and C. H. Crow.

MIDLAND ERECTION, LTD. (375592). Regd. August 17. Roofing contractors, etc. Nom. cap.: £500. Subs.: T. S. Inkson, 14, Bhylls-cres., Mennyhill, Wolverhampton. Subs.: T. S. Inkson, 14, Bhylls-cres., Mennyhill, Wolverhampton, and A. V. Holt.

WEST SOMERSET CONTRACTORS, LTD. (375622). Regd. August 18. Hunthay, Axminster, Devon. Bldrs., contractors, etc. Nom. cap.: £1,000. Dirs.: W. S. Smyth, Crimchard Works, Chard, Som, and S. F. H. Edwards.

FALCO UNITS, LTD. (375715). Regd. August 24. Mnfrs. of and dlrs. in concrete blocks and slabs, etc. Nom. cap.: £2,000. Dirs.: J. C. Burridge, Denstone, Greenfield, nr. Oldham, and B. S. Ainscough.

M. EVANS, LTD. (375761).—Regd. August 26. 21, Seymour-place, W.1. Builders, contractors, etc. Seymour-pl., W.1. Bldrs., contractors, etc. Nom. cap. £100 in £1 shares.

WILVIC CONSTRUCTION, LTD. (375363). Regd. July 31. 55, Cross-st., Manchester, 2. Contractors, bldrs., etc. Nom. cap., £1,000. Dirs.: V. F. Wilson and C. H. Sykes.

DAVIS RICHARD (BUILDERS), LTD. (375351). Regd. July 31. 66-67, Edward-st. Parade, Birmingham. Nom. cap.: £500. Dirs.: R. Davis, A. Sugden and H. Knight.

KING AND TORKINGTON, LTD. (375356). Regd. July 31. Howard-st. Joinery Works, Burnley. Bldrs.' mchts., timber mchts., contractors, etc. Nom. cap., £100. Dirs.: B. Leaver, L. Stansfield and J. H. Firmer.

WESTMINSTER CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (375326). Regd. July 29. 115, High Holborn, W.C.1. Contractors, bldrs., etc. Nom. cap.: £1,000. Dirs.: M. M. Khan and Maisie Khan, 41, Warwick-av., Bedford.

EDWIN WM. CRONSHEY, LTD. (375415). Regd. August 6. 5a, Addison-av., W.11. Bldrs., contractors, etc. Nom. cap.: £3,000. Dirs.: E. W. Cronshey and E. S. Cronshey.

CRUSHED AGGREGATES, LTD. (375428). Regd. August 7. Nom. cap., £9,000. Dirs.: W. T. Sibley, 444, Winchester-rd., Southampton, H. J. Welstead and E. A. Gash.

DENHAM GREEN (CONTRACTORS), LTD. (375713). Regd. August 29. 136, Baker-st., W.1. Works contractors, bldrs., etc. Nom. cap.: £300. Dirs.: H. J. Hewlitt, W. W. Pendleton and C. W. B. Simmonds.

ARNOLD CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (375771). Regd. August 27. Bldrs., contractors, etc. Nom. cap.: £1,000. Subs.: L. H. Sayer, 27, Greenleaf-rd., E.17.

B.D.C. (BUILDERS, DECORATORS, CARPENTERS), LTD. (375916). Regd. September 4. 112-114, Cannon-st., E.C.4. Nom. cap.: £100. Dir.: F. R. Green "Corlatt," Rottingdean, Sussex.

ASSOCIATION OF ROAD SURFACE DRESSING CONTRACTORS, LTD. (375993). Regd. September 9. 86-88, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4. Committee: To be appointed by subs. Subs.: E. North (dir., H. V. Smith and Co., Ltd.), W. F. Rees (dir., Wm. F. Rees, Ltd.), J. W. Sutcliffe (dir., S. Sutcliffe and Son, Ltd.), H. J. J. Morgan (dir., Bristowes Tarvia, Ltd.), C. W. Argent (genl. mangr., Taroads, Ltd.), H. Stephenson (dir., W. and J. Glossop, Ltd.), W. E. Crawley (dir., Tar and Concrete Roads Construction Co., Ltd.), J. T. M. Johnston (dir., Johnston Bros. (Contractors), Ltd.).

YORK AND HILL (BUILDERS), LTD. (375990). Reg. September 8. Nom. cap.: £500. Dirs.: B. W. Hill, 61, Stanmore-rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham, E. F. Mills and Lilian R. Mills.

M. and E. SPRAYING, LTD. (376106). Reg. September 15. 30, Great James-st., W.C.1. Painting contractors, etc. Nom. cap.: £5,000. Dirs.: J. E. Byde and W. H. J. Hammond.

EDWARD PRITCHARD AND SON, LTD. (376187). Regd. September 18. Bldrs., contractors, etc. Nom. cap.: £10,000. Dirs.: E. Pritchard (ch.) and E. P. Pritchard, The Elms, Pulford, Ches.

JOSEPH J. WOOD, LTD. (376163). Regd. September 18. 2a, Stoke Newington High-st., N.16. Bldrs., decorators, etc. Nom. cap.: £100. Dir.: J. J. Wood.

A.M.C. BUILDING CO., LTD. (376176). Regd. Sept. 19. 42, Abbey-st., Accrington, Lancs. Nom. cap.: £2,200. Dirs.: Mrs. A. Shaw, Mrs. P. Hanson and Mrs. E. Wilkinson.

BARKERS (BUILDERS), LTD. (376177). Regd. September 19. 11, Artillery-lane, E.C.2. Nom. cap.: £1,000. Permt. dir.: W. J. Barker.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS*

Note: Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. The prices of soft woods are for cash on delivery. At present linseed oil and genuine spirits of turpentine can only be supplied in cans in small quantities.

BRICKS, &c.

	£ s. d
First Hard Stocks	4 13 0
Second Hard Stocks	4 6 0
Mild Stocks	3 13 0
Single Rough Stocks	3 7 0
Common Stocks	2 17 6

All loaded free into lorry at the works. The question of haulage is still very difficult and prices must be obtained from job to job. *In addition*, there will be the Levy under the Bricks (Charges) Order, 1942, of 3s. per 1,000.

2½ in. Phorpres. A discount of 6d. 1,000 only per 1,000 monthly account.	King's Cross Station per 1,000 s. d.	To sites in W.C. District per 1,000 s. d.
Pressed	56 9	63 3
Keyed	58 9	65 3
Single Bullnose	76 9	83 3
Rustics	76 9	83 3
Whites	77 3	83 3

	£ s. d.
White Midhurst Best selected (delivered London site)	5 10 0
Best blue Pressed Staffs. (London Stns.)	11 12 0
Do. Bullnose (London Stns.)	12 2 0
Blue Wire Cuts (London Stns.)	10 9 6

Best Stourbridge Fire Brick (London Stns.) :—

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
2½ in. 10 0 0	3 in.	12 0 0

GLAZED BRICKS. (London Stns.)

Best White Ivory and Salt Glazed	36 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs and D'ble Headers	36 10 0
Stretcher	28 0 0	One side&two ends	37 10 0
Headers	27 10 0	Two sides&one end	38 10 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats	34 10 0	Splays and Squints	36 0 0

Second Quality, £2 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

ADD LEVY ON BRICKS. 3/- per 1,000 except Glazed Bricks.

PARTITION SLABS.

Delivered on site London Area.

"PHORPRES" HOLLOW PARTITION BLOCKS.

	s. d.		s. d.
2" per yd. sup.	2 8	3" per yd. sup.	3 6
2½" " "	2 11	4" " "	3 10

CLINKER CONCRETE.

2" per yd. sup.	1 11	3" per yd. sup.	2 6
2½" " "	2 3	4" " "	3 6

CRANHAM TERRA COTTA.

Size 12 x 9 x 2" per yd. super	2 8
Size 12 x 9 x 2½ " "	2 11
Size 12 x 9 x 3" "	3 6
Size 12 x 9 x 4" "	3 10

HEMPSTEAD—KEYED TWO SIDES.

12" x 9" x 2"	2 8	12" x 9" x 3"	3 6
12" x 9" x 2½"	2 11	12" x 9" x 4"	3 10

Per yard super d/d. Free on site, London.

Plus 2d. for smooth one side, and 4d. for smooth both sides.

STONE.

	s. d.
BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	3 3½
BEER STONE—RANDOM BLOCK—	
Free on rail at Seaton Station.. per ft cube	2 3
Delivered free on rail Nine Elms, S.R. "	3 1½
Selected approximate size one way, 1d. per cubic ft. extra, selected approximately three sizes or for special work, 3d. per cubic ft. extra.	
PORTLAND STONE—	
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, S. Rly., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., ...per ft. cube	4 7
Do. do. delivered on road waggons as above stations .....per ft. cub.	4 7
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every ft. over 20 ft. *average* and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
HOPTON-WOOD STONE—	
F.O.R. Quarries, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P.ft.cb.	13 2
Sawn two sides	26 11
Sawn three or four sides	31 11
YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality*.	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) .....per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto .... "	6 3
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ..... "	2 7
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) (paving) ..... "	1 8½
1¼ in. to 2 in. ditto ..... "	1 4½
HARD YORK—	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Scrappled random blocks .....per ft. cube	6 10
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 40 ft. super) .....per ft.super	5 7½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto .... "	6 9
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ..... "	3 5
3 in. ditto ditto ..... "	2 8
2 in. self-faced random flags.....per yd. super	8 9

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full van loads, per ft. cube: Plain, 7s. 6d. Moulded, 8s. 6d. Small section cills and copings. 11s.

SAND.

Thames Ballast	10s. 0d. per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Ballast	9s. 6d. " "	
Pit Sand	12s. 0d. " "	
Washed Sand	13s. 0d. " "	
½ in. Shingle	10s. 6d. " "	
½ in. Broken Brick	16s. 0d. " "	
Pan Breeze	10s. 0d. " "	

CEMENT.

Best British Portland Cement. Standard Specification, delivered London area. £ s. d.

6 ton loads and upwards site ..... per ton	2 11 0
1 ton to 6 tons site	2 14 0
Alongside Vauxhall in 80 ton lots	2 8 6
"Ferrocrete" Rapid Hardening Cement—	
6 ton loads and upwards site	2 17 0
1 ton to 6 tons site	3 0 0
Alongside Vauxhall in 80 ton lots	2 14 6
"Aquacrete" Water Repellent, "Blue Circle" cement, 30s. per ton on ordinary "Blue Circle" prices.	
"Colorcrete" Nos. 1 and 2. Coloured rapid Hardening Portland Cement in 6 ton lots ..	4 11 0
"Colorcrete" not rapid hardening, according to colour, from £7 to £15 10s. per ton.	
"Snowcrete" White Portland Cement (in free paper bags) 10	5 0
"417" Cement (Ultra Rapid Hardening) Delivered Site London Area in 6 tons lots and upwards	3 11 0
Plus packages at current prices.	
Super Cement (Waterproof), bags extra	4 1 0

NOTE.—Jute sacks charged at 35s. 6d. nett per ton (20 sacks) for quantities of or exceeding one ton. Less than one ton 1s. 9½d. nett each.

Credit 1s. 6d. nett each when returned in good condition within two weeks.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Romance ment 8 10 0	Keene's Cement, White	7 0 0
Parian Cement 7 0 0	" " Pink	6 10 0

Cement-tone Colours for cement according to tints per cwt. from £3 5s. 0d.

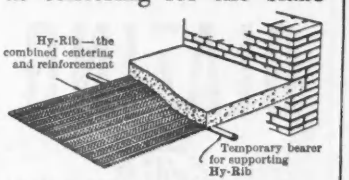
SLATES.

First quality slates from Penrhyn or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station Per 1,000 actual.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12 .... 45 5 0	18 by 10	24 0 0
22 by 12 .... 37 17 6	18 by 9	22 12 6
22 by 11 .... 34 2 6	16 by 10	21 10 0
20 by 12 .... 33 0 0	16 by 8	16 12 6
20 by 10 .... 30 5 0		

HY-RIB is the answer to your centering problem

Use the reinforcing steel as centering for the slabs



HY-RIB is a centering for concrete during construction

HY-RIB is a reinforcement for the structural slab

Over ***11,000,000*** *square feet of HY-RIB combined centering and reinforcement has been used in wartime buildings*

For the guidance of Constructional Staffs we provide working drawings for particular applications of Hy-Rib.

HY-RIB
COMBINED CENTERING AND REINFORCEMENT

HY-RIB SALES, 6 COLLINGHAM GARDENS EARLS COURT, S.W.5. 'PHONE: FROBISHER 8141

4-3264

PLASTER.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Coarse, Pink	4 0 0	Sirapite, Coarse..	4 5 6
" White ..	4 7 6	" Finish ..	4 13 6
Pioneer	4 5 0		

Above prices for 4-ton loads and over London Area.

Best Ground Blue	2 17 6	Grey Stone Lime	2 17 6
Lias Lime	3 7 6	Chalk Lime	2 17 6
Granite Chippings	1 15 0	Hair per cwt. ..	3 5 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each, and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months, carriage paid.

Stourbridge Fireclay in paper bags, £2 12s. 6d. in 6-ton lots at railway depot.

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truck loads of not less than 6 tons..... Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	£5 15 0
Ditto hand-made ditto	6 18 6
Ornamental ditto	7 5 0
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 14 0
{ Machine-made	0 13 6

HARD WOOD.

1 INCH AND UP THICK.

Average price for prime quality.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dry English Wainscot Billets..	16 0	to	0 18 0
Dry Slavonian Billet Wainscot ..	17 0	to	1 0 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany logs	21 0	to	1 4 0

	Foot cube. £ s. d.
Square-edged Honduras Mahogany	0 16 6
Log Cut Honduras Mahogany	0 17 6
American Figured Oak	0 13 0
American Plain Oak	0 12 6
Jap. Figured Oak	0 13 0
Jap. Plain Oak	0 12 6
Teak	0 15 6
American Whitewood	0 12 6
African Whitewood	0 8 0
African Mahogany	0 11 0
Australian Walnut	0 19 0
Australian Silky Oak	0 12 6
Best Scotch glue ..... per cwt.	5 0 0
Liquid glue .....per gallon	1 2 0

SOFT WOOD.

MERCHANTABLE BRITISH COLUMBIAN PINE

	Minimum. £ s. d.	Maximum. £ s. d.
Scantlings in imported sizes, 2 in. by 3 in. to 4 in. by 11 in.	43 10 0	53 0 0

PLANED BOARDS.

PRIME CLEAR BRITISH COLUMBIAN PINE.

	Per standard. £ s. d.
1 in. by 11 in. } 1 in. by 9 in. }	67 10 0

	Per square. s. d.
1 in. plain edge flooring	53 0
1¼ in. ditto	66 6
1 in. tongued and grooved	53 0
1¼ in. ditto	66 6

MATCHING.

	Per square. s. d.
¾ in.	37 6
¼ in.	42 0
1 in.	55 0

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

M.O.H.

S.D. BIBCOCKS, CRUTCH HEAD, FOR IRON

½ in.	¾-in.
30/-	44/6 per doz.

TOILET BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.
42/-	60/- per doz

S.D. STOP COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/6	45/-	81/6	195/-	272/-	453/- per doz.

S.D.S. COCKS WITH TWO UNIONS FOR LEAD.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
45/-	77/6	123/-	240/-	372/-	624/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
5/6	6/8	11/-	24/-	36/-	56/- per doz.

HEAVY CROYDON BALL VALVES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
36/-	65/-	98/-	195/-	264/- per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
11/9	14/5	21/6	37/9	54/-	59/6 per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/9	13/6	25/-	37/-	46/- per doz.

LEAD TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREWS.

1¼×6 lbs. 1½×6 lbs. 2×7 lbs. 3×7 lbs.

Lead P.	26/-	34/-	55/-	92/- per doz.
Lead S.	34/-	41/-	67/	115/- per doz.

SOLDER.—Plumbers', 1/5; Tinmen's, 1/9. Blow pipe, 2/- per lb.

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER, and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information. Prices are subject to 2½ per cent. cash discount.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS—(*contd.*)

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., to LONDON STATION PER TON—

	£	s.	d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	£23	10	0
Plain Compound Girders	26	0	0
Stanchions	28	10	0
In Roof Work	33	10	0

NOTE.—These prices are for standard pieces and not special pieces of an awkward nature.

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.—To London Stations, per ton.

Diameter.	£	s.	d.	Diameter.	£	s.	d.
¼ in.	23	0	0	⅝ in. to ⅞ in.	21	10	0
⅜ in.	22	0	0	1 in. to 2¾ in.	21	0	0

WROUGHT TUBES AND FITTINGS.

Deliveries from works.

Deliveries from London stock further 2½ % gross.

10/17

	Tubes. ½"/6" %	Tubulars. ½"/6" %	and 19/24 %	Flanges. ¼"/2" %	2½"/6" %
Light weight	51½	—	47½	51	57½
Heavy weight	44	44	39½	41	49½
Galv.lightweight	40½	—	38½	39½	48½
Galv.heavyweight	31	31	31	29½	41

Tubes and tubulars sizes ¼"/⅛" inclusive, charged extra of 5% less gross.

Fittings. Figs. 25/34 5% less gross discount.

Terms.—Nett cash end of month following date of invoice. Carriage paid on lots of £10 nett value and over.

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works. per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.

	Gutters.	Nozzles.	Stop ends.
3 in.	1/5½	1/2½	4½d.
3½ in.	1/7	1/4	4½d.
4 in.	1/7	1/6	6½d.
4½ in.	1/8½	1/8½	7½d.
5 in.	2/0½	2/0	9d.

O.C. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/10½	1/7½	5d.
3½ in.	2/1½	1/7½	6½d.
4 in.	2/1½	1/8½	7½d.
4½ in.	2/2½	1/11½	8½d.
5 in.	2/8½	2/3	10½d.

RAIN WATER PIPES.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe	Bends. Stock angles.	Branches.
2 in.	2/2½	1/5½	2/2
2½ in.	2/3½	1/8½	2/7½
3 in.	2/8½	2/1½	3/2
3½ in.	3/2½	2/6½	3/7½
4 in.	3/8½	3/0½	4/5

NETT PRICES.

Tonnage allowance—4-ton lots, 5 per cent.
2-ton lots. 2½ per cent.

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Stock.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends.	Branches.
2 in.	3/9½	2/7½	3/2
2½ in.	4/5	2/10½	3/11½
3 in.	4/9	3/2	4/8½
3½ in.	4/10½	3/11½	5/5½
4 in.	5/3½	4/5	6/3½

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPE.

	Pipe.	Bends.	Branches.
3 in. per yd. in 9 fts.	5/5	6/3	9/11
cwt. qr. lbs.			
4 in. 1 1 20	7/11	7/1	12/6
5 in. 1 2 22	9/7	12/9	19/3
6 in. 2 0 6	11/5	14/8	25/6

Gaskin, 75/- per cwt.

	Per ton basis in London. £	s.	d.
IRON.—Staffordshire Crown, Merchant quality	18	7	6
IRON.—Staffordshire Marked Bars	19	7	6
Mild Steel Bars	19	15	0
Mild Steel Hoops	21	10	0

	Ex Merchant's Stock, per ton (two-ton lots).		
Soft Steel Sheets, C.R. and C.A.—			
20 gauge	24	17	6
24 gauge	25	2	6
26 gauge	25	17	6
Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 6 ft. to 9 ft.			
20 gauge	27	0	0
24 gauge	27	10	0
26 gauge	28	15	0
Galvanised Flat Sheets, C.R. and C.A.—			
20 gauge	28	10	0
24 gauge	29	0	0
26 gauge	30	5	0

	Per ton. £	s.	d.
Cut Nails, 3 in. and up	28	10	0

ALL NETT.

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 2s. 4d. to 2s. 7d. per foot super.

PAINTS, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Raw Linseed Oil (5 galls.) .. per gallon	0	5	9
Boiled Linseed Oil (5 galls.) .. "	0	6	0
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per cwt.	3	11	3
Genuine White Lead Paint, 14 lb. tins free, per cwt.	4	15	6
Genuine Red Lead. "	2	18	0
Linseed Oil Putty (Kegs extra) "	1	3	3
Size, XD quality fkn.	0	4	9

Turpentine substitute can be obtained and prices vary according to quality from 3/8 gallon upwards.

	£	s.	d.
SNOWCEM CEMENT PAINT ..... per cwt.	2	16	0
C.M.C. CAMOUFLAGE PAINT ..... "	2	16	0

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND

Following are grade rates authorised by the Scottish N.J.C. from October 1. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur

Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1
Craftsmen	1/11½	1/11	1/10½	1/10	1/9½	1/9
Labourers	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/4½

Aberdeen	A	Dumfriesshire	A2	Inverness	*	Perthshire	A2
Ayrshire	A	Dundee	A	Inverurie	A1	Peterhead	A1
Banff	B	Dunoon	A	Kincardineshire	A2	Renfrewshire	A
Berwickshire	A2	East Fife	A	Kinross-shire	A	Rothesay	A
Bridge of Allan	A	East Lothian	A	Lanarkshire	A	Roxburghshire	A2
Broughty Ferry	A	Edinburgh	A	Midlothian	A	St. Andrews	A
Clackmannanshire	A	Fifeshire	A	Monifieth	A	Selkirkshire	A2
Doune	A	Forfarshire	A2	Moray and Nairn	B	Stewartry	A1
Dunblane	A	Glasgow	A	Newport	A	Stirlingshire	A
Dumbartonshire	A	Greenock	A	Peeblesshire	A2	Stornoway	A2
Dumfries	A1	Hamilton	A	Perth	A	Tayport	A
						West Lothian	A

*This town has its own rates : Masons, 1/8½ ; Carpenters, 1/8½ ; Slaters, 1/8½ ; Plumbers, 1/9 ; Plasterers, 1/9½ but 1/10 is paid owing to the scarcity at present ; Painters, 1/8½ and Labcurers, 1/4

The information given in this table is copyright. Rates of wages in England and Wales are given on page 316

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per gallon. £	s.	d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0	16	0
Fine do.	"	0	18	0
Fine Copal	"	1	0	0
Pale Copal	"	1	2	0
Pale Opal Carriage	"	1	6	0
Best do. do.	"	1	14	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	1	0	0
Fine Pale Paper	"	1	0	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	"	1	4	0
Fine Copal Flatting	"	1	2	0
Hard Drying Oak	"	1	0	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	"	1	1	6
Fine Copal Varnish	"	1	2	6
Pale do.	"	1	14	0
Best do.	"	1	4	6
Best Japan Gold Size	"	1	14	6
Best Black Japan		0	12	0
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	14	0
Brunswick Black		0	9	6
Berlin Black		0	16	0
Knotting (patent)		0	17	0
French and Brush Polish		0	14	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebene		0	11	0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0	9	0

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	Per ton. £	s.	d.
LEAD.—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	38	0	0
Pipe in coils	38	10	0
Soil pipe	42	10	0
Compo pipe	47	10	0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20/- per ton extra, lots under 3 cwt. 4/- per cwt. extra and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 2/6 per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 4/- per cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills..... per ton } £18 0 0.

GLAZING

The Hall Mark AYGEE *of Craftsmanship*

If your building is essential to the war effort we can supply the glass and glazing immediately.

Communicate at once with.

AYGEE LIMITED

100 WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.1

'Phone: WAT 6314 (6 Lines)

ENGLAND'S LARGEST GLAZING CONTRACTORS

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDING

GLASGOW.—ALTERATIONS.—Plans have been prepared for alterations and extensions, for which the architects are Hobart & Heron, Belfast.

Review of Scottish Wages.

The Scottish N.J.C. have reviewed the wages payments and have resolved, in accordance with the War Emergency Agreement, that no variation amendment is due to be made.

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

ORDINARY GLAZING QUALITY (O.Q.) AND SELECTED GLAZING QUALITY (S.Q.).

PER FOOT SUPER.

In sizes not exceeding 80 in. long or 48 in. wide or 110 united inches.

	O.Q.	S.Q.
18 oz. in 300 ft. cases	2½d.	2¾d.
24 oz. „ 200 ft. „	3¾d.	4¼d.
26 oz. „ 200 ft. „	4d.	4½d.
32 oz. „ 200 ft. „	5¾d.	6¾d.
24 oz. in 300 ft. cases	3½d.	4¼d.
26 oz. „ 300 ft. „	3¾d.	4¾d.
32 oz. „ 300 ft. „	5¼d.	6¾d.
Fluted, 21 oz.	9½d.	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE AND FIGURED CATHEDRAL, ETC., IN CUT SIZES.

Over 500 ft. super of all kinds.	Per ft. s.	d.
Rolled plate, ¼ in.		5½d.
Rough cast double rolled, ⅜ in.		6½d.
Rough cast double rolled, ½ in.		6½d.
Figured rolled, and Cathedral, white		6½d.
Figured rolled and Cathedral, tinted		9½d.
Rolled Sheet		6d.
Reeded, Broad Reeded, Cross Reeded and Chevron Reeded, ¼ in. thick	0	10½

Rolled plate is the same price as rough cast double rolled.

	Per ft. s.	d.
Wire Rolled, ¼ in. thick	0	9½
Wired Cast, ¼ in. thick	0	9½
Georgian Wired Cast	0	10
"Calorex" Sheet, 21 oz.	2	6
„ „ 32 oz.	4	0
„ Cast, ¼ in. thick	0	10
„ „ ⅜ in. thick	1	0
„ „ ½ in. thick	1	2
Non Actinic Glass, ¼ in. thick	0	9½
„ „ „ ⅜ in. thick	1	0
„ „ „ ½ in. thick	1	2

"VITA" GLASS.

	Per ft. s.	d.
"Vita" Plate Glass, about ¼ in. thick		
To 7 ft. super	5	0
Over 7 ft. super	7	6
"Vita" Sheet Glass, about 18/20 oz.	2	0
Cathedral "Vita" Glass :		
¼ in. thickness	2	0
⅜ in. „	3	0
½ in. Georgian Wired "Vita" Glass	3	6

GLASS BRICKS.

	ft.	d.	
P.B. 1—8 in. × 4½ in. × 3½ in.	2	9	each nett
P.B. 2—5½ in. × 5½ in. × 3½ in.	2	6	„
P.B. 3—7½ in. × 7½ in. × 3½ in.	3	6	„
P.B.32—7½ in. × 7½ in. × 3¼ in.	3	6	„
Radiused Corner Bricks to match up with—			
P.B. 2	4	6	each nett
P.B. 3	6	0	„
P.B.32	6	0	„

CURRENT AND PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

Bradford.—T.C. propose two additional war-time day nurseries on selected sites.

Brighouse.—T.C. propose: Structural alterations for nursery class at St. Andrew's Infants' school; structural alterations to Municipal Offices; additional lavatory accommodation at Clifton Common.

Bromsgrove.—R.D.C. approved: Hostel at Clent; alterations to farm buildings and erection of pump-house to Avoncroft College, for Board of Management.

Chesterfield.—Derbyshire E.C. propose prefabricated buildings for additional workshop accommodation at Technical College.

Colwyn Bay. — T.C. approved: Structural alterations to "Dinsdale," St. George's-rd., for conversion into flats.

Coventry. — Board of Management of Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital propose rebuilding out-patients' department.

Durham.—County Architect to prepare plans and estimates for war time nursery class at Coundon Infants' school.

Glusburn.—E.C. propose nursery class at Sutton National schools.

Helsby.—Runcorn R.D.C. propose war-time nursery schools.

Jarrow-on-Tyne.—B. of E. approved revised plans for improving offices at Central school, at £315.

Lichfield.—R.D.C. propose war-time day nurseries and hostel.

Preston.—T.C. propose extensions to Shore Green hospital and equipment, at £4,500.

Salford.—T.C. propose open-air schools.

South Shields.—A. Pearson, 5, Melvyn-gdns., Roker, Sunderland, has prepared plans for erection of bungalows at Westoe, for C. S. Richardson.—Howard Hill, Winchester-st., South Shields, prepared plans for extensions to plumbers' shop.

Sunderland. — E.C. approved plan for engineering workshop block at Technical College. Plans by Education Architect, 4, Tatham-st., Sunderland.

BRITISH RESTAURANTS AND CANTEENS

Brighouse.—T.C. approved: Canteen for J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd.; structural alterations and equipment to Rastrick Common school and Clifton C.E. school for feeding centres.

Bromsgrove. — Kitchen proposed to C. of E. schools, Barnt Green, for Managers.

Chesterfield.—E.C. propose extensions to the school feeding centres.

Durham.—County E.C. to erect central kitchens at Seaham Harbour, Seaham High colliery and Sunniside Crook. Plans by F. Willey, 34, Old Elvet, Durham, County Architect.

Durham.—Miners' canteen to be erected at Silksworth Colliery. Plans by Howard Hill, 10, Winchester-st., South Shields.

Glusburn. — E.C. propose: Feeding centres at Sutton, Steeton, Glusburn and Kildwick.

Jarrow-on-Tyne.—B.E. to submit scheme for providing further emergency cooking depots.

Lanarkshire.—Plans prepared by Cullen, Lochhead & Brown, 117, Cadzow-st., Hamilton, for canteen for Miners' Welfare, at Ringhall colliery, Carstairs.

Llandudno.—U.D.C. propose adaptation of buildings for B.R.

Northumberland.—E.C. to extend school meals plan by provision of central kitchens at Amble, Shankhouse, Backworth, Haltwhistle, Newbiggin and Bedlington, and canteens at Red Row, Cambo and Alnwick. Plans by W. W. Tasker, County Architect, County Offices, Mitford-rd., Morpeth.

Nottingham.—E.C. propose: Canteen at Radford recreation ground for central depot, at £1,049; kitchen and canteen at Circus-st. hall, at £297.

Pawdon.—Canteen to be built for miners. Plans by G. R. Smith, 8, Winchester-st., South Shields.

Preston.—T.C. propose B.R. at Hawkins Mill.

Rochdale.—Lancashire E.C. propose central cooking depot at Norden.

Rutherglen.—Plans prepared for alterations and additions to canteen and kitchen, for which the architects are John Keppie & Henderson, Carlton House, Douglas-st., Glasgow.

Salford.—C.C. propose: Erection of "Nashcrete" hutments at Broughton and Pendleton for additional B.R.; cooking depot at old Broughton school, at £5,500.

Selby.—U.D.C. to provide B.R.

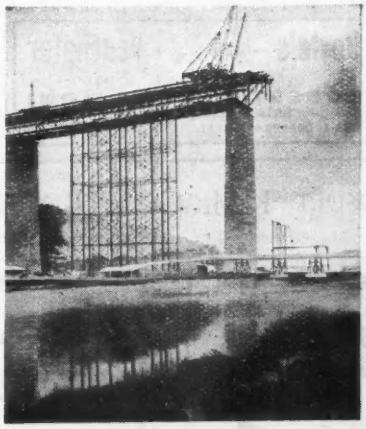
Stoke-on-Trent.—T.C. approved conversion of Pepper's garage, Cheapside, into B.R.

Swinton and Pendlebury. — T.C. approved amended plans for conversion of Swinton Market Hall into B.R., at £1,250.

Warrington.—E.C. propose extension of school feeding centres.

Canadian Experience with British Cement.

A little over 10 years ago the Halifax (Nova Scotia) Harbour Commissioners were faced with the problem of replacing a harbour pier which had, in the space of 11 years, decayed through the combined action of sea water and ice conditions, and was completely unusable. A conditional order was placed with a British firm to the value of £120,000 for cement to be used in the construction of the new quarter-mile-long pier. Ciment Fondu aluminous cement was chosen, and the condition was that the manufacturers—Lafarge Aluminous Cement Co., Ltd.—should guarantee their claim that the cement would not deteriorate under the severe conditions. The manufacturers agreed to deposit a heavy financial guarantee for a period of 10 years; the pier was built, and now, the 10 years having expired, we are informed that the full amount of the guarantee has been refunded without question or dispute.



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TENDERS

The Editor welcomes authentic information for this feature from architects, surveyors or contractors. Items should reach 4, Catherine-street, Aldwych, W.C.2, not later than Tuesday morning.

Tenders for A.R.P. work will be found under "A.R.P. Schemes."

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modification.*
¶ Denotes *accepted by H.M. Government departments.*

Brighouse.—Alterations to St. Chad's C.E. schools and St. Andrew's school for feeding centres: *Lister Brook & Co., Ltd., Owler Ings-rd.; additional lavatory, washing and messing accommodation at refuse disposal works: *Pickles Bros. (Builders), Ltd., Mile Thorn, Gibbet-st., Halifax, £465.

Chigwell.—Building work in erection of prefabricated hut, completion and equipment as B.R., for U.D.C. H. Mileson (F.), Consulting Architect, 147, High-rd., Loughton, Essex: *H. Mills & Sons, Ltd., 161, Old-st., London, E., £1,407.

Colwyn Bay.—Laying of surface water sewer, for T.C. N. S. Jeffrey, A.M.Inst. C.E., B.S.: *R. Hughes & Co., Ltd., Llysfaen-rd., Old Colwyn, £418.

Colwyn Bay.—Construction of premises at Ivy-st., for T.C. N. S. Jeffrey, A.M. Inst.C.E., B.S.: *W. R. Salisbury, Church-cres., West Shore, Llandudno, £216.

Eccles.—B.R. at Market Hall, for T.C. T. Elce, B.E.: *E. Tonge & Sons, Ltd., Station-rd., Swinton, Manchester.

Hammersmith.—For extension to Brook Green day nursery, for B.C.: *A. O. Laird, Ltd., 12, Buckingham-st., W.C.2. (Subject to M.H. approval.)

Hebburn-on-Tyne.—Central kitchen for school meals: *R. W. Bell (Contractors), Ltd., New Mills, Barrack-rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

¶London (Ministry of Works).—Works contracts placed by Ministry of Works and Planning during week ending October 1:—

Berks: Htg. & H.W.S., Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd., Shelton-st., W.C.2.

Ches: Electric ltg. & power, G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., 19-21, Woburn-pl., W.C.1.

Ches: Building work, P. Hamer, Manchester.

Cumberland: Building work, Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Dryden-st., Liverpool.

Derbyshire: Htg. & H.W.S., Young, Austin & Young, Ltd..

Dorsetshire: Htg. & H.W.S., Brightside Foundry & Eng. Co., Ltd.; The Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., Sussex Cottage, The Mount, Leatherhead, Surrey.

Glos: Htg. & H.W.S., Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.

Glos: Electrical work, Abell & Smiths Electric Co., Ltd.

Glos: Building work, Stone & Co. (Bristol), Ltd., Redland-rd., Bristol; F. Rees, Ltd., 54, Victoria-st., S.W.1; W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes, Wilts.

Lancs: Electrical work, W. J. Furse & Co. (Manchester), Ltd.

Lancs: Building work, John Williams (Liverpool), Ltd., 70, Collingwood-st., Liverpool.

Lincs: Htg. & H.W.S., Ellis (Kensington), Ltd., 7-10, Kendrick-pl., S.W.7.

Middx: Electrical work, Johnson & Tanner, Ltd.

Monmouthshire: Building work, Wm. Cowlin & Son, Ltd., Stratton-st., Bristol.

Oxfordshire: Htg. & H.W.S., Brightside Foundry & Eng. Co., Ltd.

Oxfordshire: Electrical services, Trollope & Colls, Ltd.

Somerset: Htg. & H.W.S., J. G. Proger & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.

Somerset: Electrical work, L. A. Evans, Ltd., 47A, Orchard-st., Weston-super-Mare.

Staffs: Electrical work, Speedy & Eynon, Ltd., 37, Carrs-la., Birmingham.

Warwickshire: Electrical work, Anderson, Angell & Co., Ltd., 12, Paul-st., E.C.2; Baxter & Impey, Ltd., 55, Pershore-st., Birmingham.

Warwickshire: Htg. & H.W.S., Maddock & Wright, Leicester.

Warwickshire: Ventilation, Air Control Installations, Ltd., Victoria-rd., Ruislip.

Wilts: Htg. & H.W.S., Brightside Foundry Eng. Co., Ltd.: J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd., 195-203, Waterloo-rd., S.E.1.

Worcs: Htg. & H.W.S., Norris Warming Co., Ltd., Burley House, Theobalds-rd., London, W.C.1.

London: Building work, W. H. Wilson & Co. (Builders), Ltd., 125, Masons-hill, Bromley, Kent.

¶**London (War Dept.).**—Works contracts placed by War Dept. for week ended September 26:—

Westmorland: Miscellaneous work, Rainey Bros., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.

Roxburghshire: Miscellaneous work, James Miller & Partners, Ltd., Edinburgh.

Yorks: Hutting (erection), Pickles Bros. (Builders), Ltd., Halifax; J. B. Brooke & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.

Lancs: Miscellaneous work, C. Jeffries, Davyhulme, Manchester.

Lincs: Miscellaneous work, Stamp & Co., Barton-on-Humber; Chessman, Scunthorpe; F. R. Hepworth & Son, Ltd., Barrow-on-Humber; Wilkinson & Houghton, Ltd., Cleethorpes; A. Mason, Ltd., Mansfield.

Leics: Hutting (erection), E. Dare & Son, Ltd., Birmingham 8.

Leics: Miscellaneous work, F. & H. Foulds, Ltd., Leicester; A. Padgett & Co., Leicester.

Notts: Hutting (erection), A. F. Houfton & Co. (1935), Ltd., Sherwood, Nottinghamshire.

Flintshire: Miscellaneous work, Allan Wilson, Towyn, Abergele.

Denbighshire: Miscellaneous work, Jones & Wynne, Rhuddlan, Flintshire; Martin Evans, Wrexham; S. Mitchell, Cefnmawr, Wrexham.

Shropshire: Building work, John Bromley, Church Stretton, Shropshire.

Herts: Miscellaneous work, E. C. & F. H. Jarvis, Harpenden; J. Hammond & Sons, St. Albans.

Middx: Hutting (erection), Pye (Contractor), London, S.W.17.

Middx: Heating installation, R. Crittall & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.2; Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd., Bolney, Sussex.

Berks: Miscellaneous work, Structural Contractors, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

Kent: Roadwork, A. H. Hooker & Co., Leeds, nr. Maidstone.

Surrey, Sussex and Kent: Painting work, Scaffolding (Gt. Britain), Ltd., London, S.W.19.

Surrey: Miscellaneous work, F. W. Honour & Sons, Ltd., East Grinstead.

Hampshire: Miscellaneous work, Eames & Calverley, Ringmer, Sussex.

Wilts: Miscellaneous work, E. J. G. Morgan, Hilperton, Trowbridge; E. Linzey & Son, Trowbridge.

Devon: Miscellaneous work, C. Stone & Sons, Chagford, Devon.

Oundle and Thrapston.—Painting of (1) 84 houses; (2) 14 houses, for R.D.C.: (1) *E. W. Black, Warmington, Elton, nr. Peterborough; (2) *J. Potter & Son, Stanwick, Raunds, Northants.

Romford. — Erection of war-time day nursery, for T.C. B.E. & S.: *Eric J. Robinson, Ltd., 40, Eastern-av., Ilford, Essex, £1,918.

Salford.—Works, for T.C.: Erection of nine police boxes: *C. Jeffries, Davyhulme, £755; erection of war-time nursery at Eccles Old-rd.: *Wm. Gornall & Sons, Ltd., Salford.

Warrington.—Removal of compressor house and re-erection on new site: *Brew Bros., Cadishead Works, nr. Irlam, Lancashire.

Whitby.—Adaptation of premises for central kitchen, for North Riding E.C.: *Jaram & Son, Ltd., Gladstone-st., Scarborough, £1,362.

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